Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 172 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

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It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
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BRITISH INDIA
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Alice Buildings,
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(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. G. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Wednesday 24th July at 9-30 sharp.

AN ATTRACTION DIRECT FROM THE U. S. A.

By special arrangement with MURICE. E. BANDMAN

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

In a series of "NEW" and "UP-TO-THE-MINUTE" plays DIRECT FROM NEW YORK and LONDON THEATRES.

Wednesday 24th, at 9-30.

Max Marcins Comedy Drama of New York life.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Featuring Miss Kathryn Browne-Decker. Daniel Frawley and Henry Mortimer,

AND FULL CAST.

Thursday 25th, and Friday 26th, at 9-30

The latest London Production

"FAIR & WARMER"

A bright, breezy sparkling comedy scintillating with clever up-to-the-minute lines and situations.

Saturday 27th at 9-30

A SCREAM FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppered" with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles.

Everybody Knows "It Pays To Advertise" and everyone is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawleys play.

Sunday, 28th July.

HALF PRICE MATINEE at 5-30

The Comedy Drama of New York life

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Prices as usual. Plans at ROSE & Co.

THE DARE-DEVIL OF THE DAY

THE MOST INTREPID WARRIOR EVER SEEN

Maciste Alpino!
Maciste Alpino!

10,000 Feet long

— From Saturday 20th July —

The Most Thrilling Scenes of

THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN WAR

Most Astounding Feats of Bravery.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No 2417.

At 6-30 only **TO-NIGHT** only At 6-30

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

Including

MISS EILEEN GRACE

Mr. STEVE BUCKINGHAM

LA BELLE GLADIE

Mr. C. MORRIS

Presents

MERRY MOMENTS

A pot-pourri of MUSIC, MIRTH and MERRIMENT

LATEST SONGS, CHORUSES, & DANCES

Preceded by

— **HUGE VARIETIES** —

AND

To conclude with a musical scena

MY BIRTHDAY.

DON'T MISS

Our 3 Part Pathetic Drama

At 10 TO-NIGHT At 10

COLABA GYMNASIUM.

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH

To-Night

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

9TH CHAPTER OF THE SENSATIONAL CHAPTER PLAY

A LASS OF THE LUMBERLANDS

featuring

The World's Favourite

HELEN HOLMES

Every foot of this Film is chock-full of action. There is not a dull moment during the unreeling of the entire story and in every chapter is found a scene of supreme merit—a scene such as has never been filmed before.

5TH INSTALMENT OF THE ABSORBING DETECTIVE SERIAL

THE MYSTERIOUS BLACK CASE

Episode 9—"Lost in London."
Episode 10—"The Ship of Horror."

Most exciting scenes of a police raid on a gang of white slave traders. Marvellously realistic scenes of a search in the great Arabian desert.

ALSO

A RIPPING COMIC.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.
PRIZE SHOWS
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY at 5 p.m.

Imperial

TO-NIGHT.

THE

"SEVEN PEARLS"

FEATURING

MOLLIE KING & GREIGHTON HALE

PATHE GAZETTE.

JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY
Colored.

A PHLEGMATIC DETECTIVE
Comic.

Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday at 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

NOTICE.—The Imperial have pleasure in announcing that beginning from Sunday the 21st inst. they will give away 3 Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each as prizes in their 5 o'clock Matinees on Sundays, and will continue doing so until the closing date of the present War Loan.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

EDGAR WARWICK'S COSTUME CONCERT PARTY

"THE COURT CARDS"

AND THEIR JOKER.

HALF PRICE MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 5-30

Plans now open at Rose & Co. Prices as usual.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY!

6-30 EXCELSIOR PICTURES. 6-30

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S LEADING PICTURE THEATRE

TO-DAY at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

A BIG STORY OF THE FROZEN NORTH

The big Feature Success that rivals any other production in its Dramatic and Physical Intensity.

"THE BARRIER"

IN SEVEN SEETHING REELS

The Millions who read Rex Beach's Books and Stories will find new joy in the Picture Version of this Great Novel. Be sure to see it and take the Children with you.

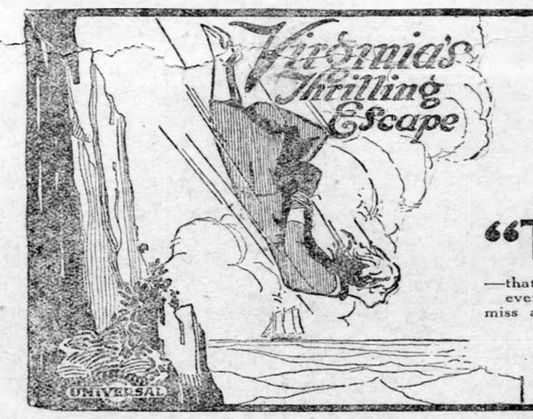
Rex Beach, as no other man, knows the great drama of the Last Frontier —his men are virile, vigorous men, with hearts of gold, his women are as steadfast as the eternal hills of the Yukon. Such are the people that step from the pages of Rex Beach's greatest book to the Screen in

"THE BARRIER"

"THE BARRIER sways big Audiences."

Critics, Experts and the Press have given "THE BARRIER" unstinted praise as a mastery production of vivid, powerful classic of the great North-West. Big audiences are held spell bound by its thrilling realism and swift stirring action. The Newspapers of London, New York, Philadelphia & other cities unite in declaring it the greatest Photo-Drama ever produced.

NOTE THE TIMES: 4, 6, 8 & 10 p.m.



"Thrilling"

—beyond description is Virginia's escape by diving from a dizzy height, braving death in her awful leap. This is but another of the numberless stunts performed by fearless—

MARIE WALCAMP

in the Great Universal Serial

"The RED ACE"

—that has taken the country by storm. It's a serial for everyone. Young and old alike are thrilled. Don't miss a single episode. Playing to crowds now at every episode at—

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM., GIRGAUM.

Usual Three Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
TWO PRIZE MATINEES on Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
Admissions from Rs. 2 to Ans. 2.

A Splendid Photo Play

(5,000 feet)

A thrilling Story of the eternal tug between

LOVE and LUCRE

OR

(THE BLACK OWL INN)

An exemplary legend that perfectly illustrates the various trials of misfortune the poor heirs have to undergo before attaining at their rightful legacies. How the devilish passion of greed simulated a man to the most inexorable atrocities only to fall so low in the ultimate rounds, that the unfortunate wretch is more to be pitied than cursed.

Commencing this week at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

A Drama resplendent with charming Photography, absorbing incidents and exquisitely fine acting.

The Programme also includes the Gaumont Graphic and an uproarious Comic.

Special Matinee Prize Shows To-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Timings: 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Popular Half Prices.

She is Coming!

To the intense joy of hundreds of her admirers!

'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'

Keep a sharp look-out for the date of her arrival, to be announced shortly at

THE WEST-END CINEMA.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,

TO-NIGHT!

A CHARMING "BLUEBIRD" PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX REELS

"HER SOUL'S INSPIRATION"

STARRING

One of the most admired Actresses on the Screen

ELLA HALL

who portrays the sympathetic role of a child born with music in her feet, to whom the career of a dancer offered the sum of earthly bliss. The story of a life's ambition fulfilled.

A captivating story with a captivating heroine.

Also Showing

PICTORIAL NEWS

War Office Official

MURDERED BY MISTAKE

L-Ko Comedy in Two Parts.

A Tornado of Laughter.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRIZE SHOWS

Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PET OF THE CINEMA PUBLIC

is once again before you in

"The Price of Silence"

featuring Miss Dorothy Phillips, the fascinating Star, who has won practically every heart in the New and the Old Worlds. Miss Dorothy plays the heroine with the verve and vivacity, that compels the old and the young to dote on her.

THIS GRAND BLUE BIRD PHOTO-PLAY

(6,000 feet)

brings out all the fine qualities of one of the most talented of Film-Actresses, one who is justly regarded as the Queen of Beauty and Charm in the Cinema World.

She is supported by the famous actor Mr. Lon Chaney, and they are called upon to perform the difficult role of going old before the Camera.

A Drama that touches the heart and makes you sit on the edge of your chair with all your nerves pulsating, every second of the time, with excitement, sympathy, tenderness and happiness.

COME TO-NIGHT AT THE

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Universal Screen Magazine and a delightful Comedy in the Programme.

Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POPULAR PRICES.

Commencing on the 3rd August, our glorious Serial,

'THE SECRET KINGDOM'

(45,000 feet).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's most Central Theatre.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

To-day at 5 p. m. Saturday Matinee

" PEG O' MY HEART "

The charming Irish Comedy, already played to packed houses twice this week.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD'

The late James Welch's greatest hit.

MONDAY AT 9-30

'WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD'

TUESDAY AT 9-30

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30

'WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

the famous hit of the last year.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

(By Specfal Request)

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
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MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

NO CINEMA TO-DAY.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m.

CROWDED WEEK-END GATHERING

ALSO AT 10 P. M.

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents

VIOLET HOPSON
BASIL GILL & GERALD AMES

in the great British Film

"THE RAGGED MESSENGER"

From W. B. Maxwell's novel

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

K. JONES & CO.

excel in the art of

Glazing Shirts and Collars

TO PERFECTION

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DRY-CLEANING

is their SPECIALITY

A trial will convince.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academies brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from chronic diseases to know that they can be successfully treated by Homoeopathic and Biochemic system by a physician of 30 years' experience. AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC STORES, 309, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw. 703

THE LATEST INVENTION of the TAILORING WORLD is the "Gem System," which has not its equal as systems go. It is easily mastered and in half the time that others take. Lessons by the author in person. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 318, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. 692

RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay, is the most efficient and reliable Automobile Repair-House of India. All kinds of Accessories and Novelties always in stock. 820

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at MEHTA & CO., 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1

MATRIMONIAL.

AN ENGLISHMAN in good position is willing to meet an English or Colonial Lady for Matrimony. Correspondence strictly private. Write Box No. 565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 739

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—By a Lady Pianist, PUPILS to learn Piano in their's or pianist's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

WANTED—PUPILS to receive Special Courses in Self-culture, Business Principles and Public Usefulness from an Author of Classics. Character-building a speciality. Address Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

READY STEAMER FOR SUEZ—Apply for tonnage and freight and other particulars to HAJI SHAIKH MUHAMED SHUSHTARY & Co., Arab Lane, Grant Road. 823

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

WANTED—An experienced work WRITER for Shipbuilding Yard. Apply Box No. 566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 760

WANTED—COMPANION to practise on five string banjo. Banjo will be supplied by advertiser. Apply Box No. 585, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 828

WANTED—A CLERK for extra work in morning or evening two hours daily, knowledge of English essential. Apply to Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 806

WANTED—An experienced LADY or GENTLEMAN to run a Hotel on Hill Station. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 541, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 686

WANTED—A competent HEAD CLERK and a STORE-KEEPER for a local Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Only capable men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 551, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 714

WANTED—A qualified and experienced NYAYADHISH for a small Native State in Kathiawar, pay Rs. 50—75 by increments. Gujerati knowledge essential. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 788

WANTED—ASSISTANT MOTOR FOREMAN to look after Municipal Motor Lorries. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by annual increment of Rs. 5. Apply with testimonials to MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS, Foras Road. 835

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, able to teach Commercial subjects for a National School. Salary Rs. 60—75. Apply personally between 5 to 7 p.m. sharp to L. C. VADWANI, the International Stores, 325, Hornby Road, Bombay. 819

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill, experienced in all the departments and expecting better prospects should apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 731

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1009A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An ENGLISH LADY to give lessons in English to an Indian married lady. One or two hours a day. Apply stating terms to Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 815

WANTED—A EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN NURSE to take sole charge of a baby. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem with free Board lodging. Previous experience necessary. Apply to Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 803

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent STORE-PURCHASERS and ASSISTANTS for all engineering stores including electrical. Good prospects for suitable men. Apply fully, with copies of certificates, stating salary required to Box No. 572, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital, Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

WANTED—By the Surat Home Rule League, an energetic man able to inspect, organise and start new branches in the Surat District, one with missionary spirit and with experience of village life preferred. Remuneration handsome according to qualifications. Write to the undersigned before the end of this month. K. V. HORA, Hon. Secy., Surat Home Rule League, Home Rule Office, Kanpith. 779

B. S. RAILWAY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—WANTED a permanent SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for B. S. Railway Medical Department, starting pay Rs. 30 per mensem rising to Rs. 40 with free quarters and travelling allowance as per Civil Service Regulations. Apply at once stating qualification, age, previous experience, if any, with copies of testimonials to Dr. P. DEB, M.B.C.M., (Edin.), Chief Medical Officer, B. S. Ry., Bhavnagar Para (Kathiawad). 798

WANTED—INTERPRETERS, capable of writing and reading English and Urdu for Field Service in Egypt. Pay Rs. 45 per month, plus free ration and quarters. Writers for Field Service pay Rs. 67/8 plus free ration and clothing. 1st and 2nd grade Storekeepers for services in India with liability to proceed on Field Service. Pay Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 per month in India respectively plus free quarters or allowances in lieu. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 839

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced HINDOO COMPOUNDER wants to serve in any private or charitable dispensary. Apply to Box No. 583, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 825

WANTED—By an experienced and competent GRADUATE TUITIONS (special) subjects English and French) at pupil's residence. Also open to engagement, as a teacher to a private tuition class or in a local school. Apply Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 821

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

EUROPEAN Lady Requires ROOM with board, vicinity Mahim or Mahalaxmi. Write stating full particulars to Box No. 584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 826

WANTED—MORTGAGORS to accept Loans on Mortgages from Rupees One lakh to Rupees One lakh and thirty thousand on immoveable properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

WANTED.

WANTED—GODOWN, 1,000 to 1,500 square feet in Fort. Apply SWADESHI STORES, "Times" Building. 840

WANTED—Estate and Loan BROKERS to communicate immediately to Box No. 548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 709

WANTED—A secondhand MOTOR CYCLE with side car in good running order. Apply Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 729

WANTED—AGENCIES from Indian manufacturers, Steamships and Insurance Companies, etc., to represent them in Bombay and Africa. Please apply to The ZANZIBAR AGENCY and ORIENT TRADING Co., 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 518

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

FOR SALE.

CHEST, ARAB, Young Panchkalyan. Apply sharp BALLAJI, 4, Girgaum. 834

FOR SALE—PLAINING and SHAPING MACHINES, LATHES, DYNAMO, and other MACHINERY. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Bombay. 827

FOR SALE—One set of Six Modern Electric Course, quite new. Apply with offers to H. C. DALAL, 17, Old Police Court Lane, Fort. 791

FOR SALE—300 lbs. ASPIRIN (Acetyl-Salicylic Acid), made in Germany by Ghee. Apply for particulars to BRISTOL DISPENSARY, Hill Road, BANDRA (Bombay). 752

FOR SALE—A very decent FRENCH VICTORIA and a Double BROUGHAM, both in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 770

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9lbs. net for Rs. 4 by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 629

FOR SALE—English MOTOR LORRY, four tons, new model, very little used and in perfect, running order. Write to F. R. BASTAWALA c/o Y. M. C. A., Girgaum, Bombay. 861

FOR SALE—Fine PHOTOGRAVURES of His Majesty the King-Emperor by J. Snowman, size including margin 20 by 15 inches. Price 4 Annas each or in lots of 1,000, 3 Annas each. Apply to Box No. 588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 841

FOR SALE—Steam, Oil and Gas Engines. Complete Gin and Press Factories, Portable and Steam Boilers, Saw Bench, Gins, Cartweighing Machines, and other lot of second-hand machineries. For particular apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay 3. 824

FOR SALE AT ONCE—American Caille MOTOR ENGINE with Tank and Reversible Propeller complete, also light English RIVER BOAT to fit. Speed 6½ to 7. Apply CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 808

OFFERS INVITED—Siddeley Deasy cavrollets Car 4 cyl., 7 seater, with Electric Light and Dynamo, attractive and in perfect running order. De Dion Bouton, open body, 4 cyl., 10/12 horse power with Electric Light and Dynamo. Apply to K. K. KAPADIA, 73, Malabar Hill. 763

FOR SALE—One COLONIAL TYPE TUBULAR BOILER, almost new, made by Thos. Bailey and Sons, Ltd., work, press. 100 lbs., in two parts, front part 11ft. 9in. and back part 12ft. 6in. long, mean diameter 7ft. 6in. with iron chimney 2ft. 6in. diameter, 52ft. long, built in 1912, but not much used. Price Rs. 15,000 or best offer F.O.R. Asarwa. Apply sharp GUJARAT OIL MILL MFG. CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD. 716

FOR SALE—Complete HYDRAULIC OIL and 150 lbs. YARN BALE PRESS, with one pumping Vertical Engine, in sound condition; best opportunity to oil mill and spinning mill owners. Two Lancashire Boilers by Nasmyth Wilson 25ft. by 6½ft. by 75 lbs. 24ft. by 6½ft. by 110 lbs. pressures, in sound condition. One Horizontal High Pressure, non-condensing, automatic Ex. Gear, Steam Engine 15in. by 30in. by Ruston Proctor, Rope Gearing. Apply D. ROYHARIYA & Co., opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 764

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools, Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs
Remington No. 10, Visible	200
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Underwood No. 5, Two-colors, Latest	165
Smith Premier No. 10 Vis, Latest	165
Blick No. 5, with Case complete	110
Oliver No. 5, Factory Rebuilt	
Remingtons No. 10, 11 Foolscap & Brief.	
Gujarati Remington No. 9, Like new	200
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All Typewriter and Office Supplies stocked. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36 (B), Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable,	60
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Adler, Visible, Portable, L. Case,	150
Sun No. 2, Visible, Portable, L. Case,	160
Underwood No. 5, Latest, 2 Colours,	190
Oliver No. 5, not much used	225
Oliver No. 5, Factory Rebuilt,	
Oliver No. 6, Policy Size, 96 Characters,	235
Remington No. 11, Decimal Tabulators,	235
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	
Gujerati Remington No. 9, almost new.	200
National Portable, New, Improved Model, just arrived, with Leatherette Case,	180

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

TO LET—One room with bath-room at Apollo Street, Fort, Rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 722

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor Factory or Hotel. Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 765

POONA ELPHINSTONE ROAD, for season, furnished three rooms, verandah east, west; out-houses; stabling. Apply SHAPURJI GUZDER, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder. 738

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

SELLING AGENTS for Pure Double Boiled Linseed Oil. Apply sharp to:—

AGENTS,
The Standard Oil Mills Co., Ltd.,
Whiteaway Building,
833 Fort Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for repairs to house No. 37-41, Hornby Road and Fort Street. For particulars apply to—

Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA,
17, Humam Street.
838 Architects & Surveyors.

NOTICE.

THE POSTPONED AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Poona Cantonment, opp. Canaught Market, will be held at the premises of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., East Street, Poona, on 21st July, at 4-30 p.m. 750

PLANT FOR SALE.

THE following second-hand electric light plant is FOR SALE:—

One Set.—Self-contained semi-portable electric light plant, 4.8 K.W., consisting of a vertical steam engine, vertical boiler and a dynamo, mounted on a girder frame. The steam engine is of Belliss and Marcom single cylinder enclosed type engine. The boiler is a Cochran tubular vertical boiler 100 lbs. per square inch. Siemens shunt dynamo 4.5 K.W. at 100-120 Volts D.C. driven by a short belting.

One Set.—Do. do. 6 K.W. do. do. without boiler.

For further particulars apply to

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Baroda State.
832

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 27th day of July to the 10th day of August, 1918, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the half year ending 15th August, 1918, payable to Shareholders registered on the 27th day of July, 1918.

By Order of the Board,
PESTONJI D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 26th July, 1918. 837

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	Rs. 1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Wilson's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3¼ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H. P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for	4,000

Please apply sharp to avoid disappointment.

GIRDHAR LAL,
680 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TENSHIN MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 19th July, 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS PROPOSED to found in connection with the University of Bombay a School of Economics and Sociology with the object of promoting the study of the Indian Social Institutions with reference to their effects on the economic and industrial life of the people and conducting research in Economics and Sociology. Teaching will also be undertaken by the staff of the school as well as by others which would be useful to M.A. and other post-graduate students.

The staff will include—

(a) A Professor of Economics, who must be a man with knowledge of and experience in research methods in some branch of economics and who has already shown capacity of doing work in the subjects specified and possesses also an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions; pay Rs. 1,000 to 1,250 per month according to qualifications;

(b) A Professor of Sociology, who must be a man with knowledge of and experience in research methods in some branch of sociology and who has already shown capacity of doing work in the subjects specified and possesses also an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions; pay Rs. 1,000 to 1,250 per month according to qualifications;
In the case of men of recognised eminence in these subjects, the condition as regards an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions may be dispensed with.

(c) Two Assistant Professors with similar qualifications; pay Rs. 500 a month for each.

All these appointments will be for five years. The Syndicate are prepared to send abroad selected Indian graduates for the purpose of being trained in research methods at the expense of the University. One or more may be appointed for the above posts, if they distinguish themselves in their work.

The Syndicate will receive and consider applications for the above posts and also those from Indian graduates willing to go abroad for training in research methods.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 3rd January, 1919.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 20th July, 1918. 818

THE SULTANIA COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Registered Office No. 1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1917.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

RAHIMTOOLA HABIBBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July 1918, to 8th August 1918 (both days inclusive.)
1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 16th July, 1918. 755

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. MAHOMED IBRAHIM KHATKHATAY has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge, mortgage, lien, lease, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the house standing thereon, situate at Old Kazi or Chakla Street, in Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards and eight-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2092 (1), Street Nos. 3-5 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the North by the house of Soona Vira and another and on or towards the South by the family house of Mahomed Ibrahim Jitayker and others.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1918.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
831

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KRISHNARAO PARSHOTUM KOTHARE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known to me at my office, No. 13, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Thana on the Raghoba Shunker Road, in the Sub-district of Salsette and District Thana, admeasuring in breadth thirty-three feet and 9 inches or thereabouts and in length one hundred and eighty-one feet or thereabouts bearing Thana Municipal Ward No. 1, Chandni and House No. 21 and City Survey No. 76 and bounded on or towards the East by the Thana Creek, on or towards the West by the Raghoba Shunker Road, on or towards the North by the house of Sitaram Damodhar, on or towards the South by the house of Ramji Kashinath.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1918.

N. C. DALAL,
804 Purchaser's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMROZE HIRJIBHOY BAXTER, of Bandra, Parsee, has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. GULAM HOOSEIN CASSUM VISRAM and SUBJEALLY CASSUM VISRAM, the undermentioned property which formed part of a larger plot formerly belonging to the late Mr. HIRJIBHOY RUSTOMJI BAXTER. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Bandra Hill Road, Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 19¼ gunthas or thereabouts bearing Survey and Pot Nos. and other particulars as follows:—

Division.	Survey No.	Pot No	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
Bandra	20	7	7¼	Rs. 1 15 0
	21	13	1¼	„ 0 3 9
	343A	1	10	„ 2 8 0
			19¼	Rs. 4 10 9

all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by a strip of land set apart for a proposed private passage and beyond that by the property of Mr. I. D. Silva, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. B. E. Mithaiwala, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Sorabji Hirjibhoy Baxter and on or towards the South by the Bandra Hill Road, all which premises were formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Hirjibhoy Rustomji Baxter and are now in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
768 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 20th JULY, 1918 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p. m (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Silverton House," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, very valuable made to order teakwood, blackwood and carved household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, English sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glassware and porcelainware, marble top tables, tapestry lined upholstered drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich table ornaments, carpets, brass flower vases and pots, bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, roll top writing table with masterkeys, bed room chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, sofas, hatstands, glass door cabinets, Chubb's safe with stands, Hammond typewriter, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of N. Patropolous, Esq., of Messrs. John Fakiri & Co. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th July, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 7, GREEN STREET, FORT.

TO-DAY AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, at their rooms, situated at Green Street, Humber Motor Car five seater, Bosch Magneto, silent in running, Torpedo body, completely overhauled. To be sold by public auction only, because the owner leaving Bombay.

Price at the Auction Sale will be accepted in cash for the article.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, IRON SAFE, CYCLES, PHONOS, ELECTRIC FANS, ETC.

TO-DAY SATUEDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, situated at the entrance of Medows Street, under the instructions of the parties concerned:—

Very rich and artistic household and office furniture of the leading makers in Bombay.

By the order of the concerned:—

One lot of precious jewellery, consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, kadas, earrings, etc., set with diamonds, brilliants, rubies, emeralds, etc., also a lot of pearl and gold ornaments and gold watches.

The terms as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ENGLISH HORNLESS PATHE PHONE WITH RECORDS GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GARDEN TUBS, POTS AND PLANTS, ETC. OF W. J. BOOTH, Esqr., M. W. S.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st July 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 74, the Government bungalow at Pilot Bunder Road, near the Afghan Memorial Church at Middle Colaba, valuable handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meat-safe, drawing room fan pattern suite of sofas and chairs, clothes and gown presses, bed room almirahs, cabinets, teapoys palm stands, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, English hornless Pathe Phone with records rich Amritsar carpet 12 by 12, rich pictures, Canary bird bead chicks, door curtains, China matting, garden iron and wooden tubs and pots, plants, zinc fowl house, etc.

The property of W. J. Booth, Esq., M. W. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.):—

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved especially made-to-order drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glassware, etc.

The property of a European gentleman:—

Rich platedware, entry dish, plated spoons and forks, finglish iron and brass double bed, carpenter's English machine, Chesterfield chairs, clothes press, sideboard, tents, one lot of books "Poetical Works of Alexander Pope."

By order of Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

About 1,450 jute bags.

By order of the Officer Commanding Base Postal Depot, Bombay:—

Unclaimed articles such as tobacco, cigarettes, provisions, etc., etc.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

(1) Narsi Mowji Joshi, Insolvent:—
Gadla, takias, mehta box, etc.

(2) Haji Ali Mahomed Gosman, Insolvent:—
3 bad rupees.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Khoja gentleman:—
1 rubber-tyred handsome landaulette.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIERS, MILL OWNERS, DYERS, ANILINE COLOUR MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A DYEING FACTORY KNOWN AS MAHALUXMI DYEING WORKS WITH ALL ITS MACHINERIES STORES OF CHEMICALS, ANILINE DYES MYRABOLLUMS, SULPHATE OF IRON, COCOANUT OIL, BUILDING STRUCTURES, A LARGE LOT OF CORRUGATED SHEETS AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., OPPOSITE LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION, AT WORLI.

H. C. Suit No. 775 of 1918.

Durgadas v. Hariram.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, opposite Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worli, the following:—

Lot No. 1:—One Engine by Messrs. Alexander Shanks and Son Ltd., Boiler with Donkey by Messrs. Tinkers Ltd., and Chimney of iron.

Lot. No. 2:—12 Jiger's dyeing machines.

Lot. No. 3:—Hydro-Extractor with accessories.

Lot. No. 4:—Building structures with brick chimney with corrugated sheets etc.

Lot. No. 5:—Oil engine with iron tank.

Lot No. 6—Large and small copper and brass tanks.

Lot No. 7—Stores of chemicals including aniline colours, myrabollams, sulphate of iron, cocoanut oil, direct black colours, yellow and green colours, Turkey red oil, indigo, assorted theonal colours, cotton thread, twine thread, bar soaps, etc.

Lot No. 8—One lot of shaftings, old pulleys, rope pulleys, chain blocks, screw jacks, die set, spanners, blacksmith's instruments and forage, steam and galvanized pipes, iron tanks, wooden large and small tubs, Egyptian and Manilla ropes, drilling machine, augers, iron pillars, brackets, etc., etc.

Lot No. 9—Donkey engine.

Lot No. 10—Office furnitures comprising of large and small tables, office clock, chairs, cupboards, stationery, lamps, hanging punkha, scale with weights, copying press with stand, Kitson light with oil tank, etc., etc.

NOTE:—The goods will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots.

Private offers will also be received by the Receiver at his office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or by the undersigned before the sale date.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZRIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., attorneys for Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Doda the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagors Mahomed Sulleman Bin Gorlam Mohedin Oondray and Fakir Mahomed Bin Yar Mahomed as per power reserved under the mortgage deed dated the 28th day of February 1912, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hoozria Street and fronting on the Western side of the Hoozria Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement sixty-six and six-ninths square yards or threabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1327 Collector's New No. 8489. Old Survey No. 2441 and New Survey No. 2907 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E Ward No. 239 and Street Nos. 58—60 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Hoozria Street on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the House of Goolam Saheb Shahagker and on or towards the South by the house of Shaikh Mahomed Yusuf.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 75 TONS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Abdul Ajij Haji Taiyab at their shop in Khand Bazar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. M. Haji Esmail and Co.:—

75 tons or 754 bags White Java Sugar.

252 bags White Java Sugar Marks S.B.D./Walkert.

250 bags White Java Sugar Marks G./Walkert.

252 bags White Java Sugar Marks K.L./Walkert.

Ex. S. S. "Kraeatcw" Bombay Free Harbour Delivery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES RED TWILL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Devcaran and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Punjabi Joharsingh Dolatram.

2 Bales red twill No. 2057 and 52 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th July, 1918.

POONA ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POONA'S PEERLESS PICTURE PALACE

THE APOLLO

RASTA'S PETH,

Only a 5 minutes' drive from the Synagogue or the Sasoon Hospital

will present from Sat. 20 to Mon. 22

THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF

"THE RED ACE"

LATEST UNIVERSAL'S TRUMP SERIAL

Featuring that Beautiful Dashing and Absolutely Fearless

Marie Walcampe

known to Millions of Picture Fans.

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS SERIAL

WITH ITS MAZE OF THRILLS,
NOVEL TWISTS OF ROMANCE,
ENDLESS PROCESSION OF NEW THINGS

That will Entertain you.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 6, 8 and 10.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEPOSITORS OF

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

AND

THE AMRITSAR BANK

(*in Liquidation*)

desirous of selling their CLAIMS will please communicate with:—

TARACHAND GABA,
ICE FACTORY,
BHATINDA (Patiala State)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir and with a few falls in the North-West Frontier Province has almost disappeared. Due to the Bombay Monsoon there have been a few falls in the United Provinces and south Madras, but improvement is extremely small. The bay monsoon has given nearly general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma and Assam and a few falls in Bengal. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, two inches; Jhansi, half; Madura and Ootacamund, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rain will diminish in Kashmir and a few falls likely in the Central Provinces.

SIMLA, July 19.

A few falls of rain appeared in Central Provinces and Central India east, but no large improvement of the Bombay monsoon is likely at an early date. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Assam, while a few falls occurred in Bengal, Mysore and Malabar.

The principal amounts are:—Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, one and a half inches; Myitkyina and Silchar, one; Dhubri and Narayanguni, two.

Forecast:—No large change.

RECENT EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

PHULCHERRA VILLEY SUFFERS MOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Referring to the recent earthquake, a Sylhet correspondent says that the centre of disturbance is supposed to be Balesera Valley. Few bungalows are left standing. Tea factories, leaf houses, engine houses, and bridges are destroyed or much damaged. Seven lives were lost in this valley. In Luskerpore Valley all *pucca* buildings have gone down. About the sad news of Mrs. Mumford's death it is said that she ran into the falling bungalow under the impression that her little child was left inside and was killed instantly. Her sister was also injured by the falling walls of the bungalow. Phulcherra Valley suffered most. Not a single building escaped.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.785 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 "
Dew Point	76.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.777 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Minimum do. do.	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	93 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.89 "
Do. do. year	26.17 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 19th July 1918	0.01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July		h.	m	ft.	in.	July		h.	m.	ft	in.
Fri.	19	m	7	51	24	7	19	m	0	49	18	4
			6	46a	24	4			1	44a	21	9
Sat.	20	m	8	59	25	6	20	m	1	49	17	9
			7	58a	24	6			2	51a	21	8
Sun.	21	m	9	50	26	6	21	m	2	42	17	1
			9	9a	25	1			3	46a	20	6
Mon.	22	m	10	38	27	6	22	m	3	31	16	4
			10	6a	25	10			4	34a	19	7
Tues.	23	m	11	12	28	5	23	m	4	17	15	7
			10	55a	26	8			5	16a	18	7
Wed.	24	m	11	49	29	3	24	m	5	1	15	1
			11	42a	27	5			5	55a	17	9
Thur	25		0	25a	29	6	25	m	5	—	14	11
									6	33a	16	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
July 19 (Friday)	6h. 11m	7h. 19m.
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 19m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 12m	7h. 19m.
" 22 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m
" 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m	7h. 18m
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 13m	7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m. p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m. p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h.	54.7m. a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h.	6.8m. a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the west Punjab. Day temperature is above the average generally in the east and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is largely below normal. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess in the former being considerable in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except in lower Sind. Humidity is generally below normal, and considerably so in east Rajputana, where temperature is locally above the average both by day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below the average and day temperature above normal except at Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.63in. of rain and Jubbulpore 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity continues below normal generally. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in the extreme south of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature is also above the average in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few showers are reported from the Central Provinces, Malabar and Mysore; with these exceptions weather has been dry. The break in the monsoon persists and conditions are less favourable to-day in the south-east Arabian sea for a revival of the monsoon. The air continues very dry and during the day much hotter than usual.

No great change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on FRIDAY, the 19th of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.2	86.0	69	..	..	..
Do. (18th July)	94.4	88.0	78	..	..	—0.08
Jask	91.6	81.8	87	..	..	—0.08
Do. (18th July)				..	..	
Muskat	95.7	85.8	67	..	..	—0.16
Do (18th July)				..	..	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.0	81.7	67	..	1.13	—0.48
Rawalpindi	102.8	75.4	67	..	2.93	—3.32
Lahore	102.8	79.2	47	..	0.40	—3.59
Hissar	104.7	80.3	41	..	2.22	—6.25
Ambala	103.0	84.8	51	..	2.06	—6.43
Delhi				..		
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.4	85.3	45	..	2.44	—5.59
Mainpuri	107.1	87.2	39	..	1.82	—6.53
Jhansi	95.4	82.1	57	0.03	4.23	—7.84
Cawnpore	101.6	87.9	50	..	4.82	—8.83
Allahabad	93.7	85.5	60	..	8.76	—2.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	89.2	81.0	69	..	0	—2.78
Ajmer	93.0	83.1	51	..	1.83	—4.69
Jalpore	99.5	79.8	43	..	0.52	—6.68
Kotah	10..	0.34	49	..	5.87	—5.40
Mount Abu	78.0	65.4	82	..	5.98	—11.92
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	77.7	67	..	0.10	—5.83
Dwarka	87.8	80.1	75	..	0.02	—7.72
Veraval	85.1	81.6	84	..	4.92	—2.74
Rajkot	98.1	73.5	69	..	5.94	—5.41
Bhavnagar Para	97.0	76.8	78	..	2.65	—5.79
Surat	89.9	77.9	77	..	11.60	—3.19
Ahmedabad	93.6	78.2	68	..	2.83	—8.94
Deesa	93.6	79.5	67	..	3.05	—4.52
Neemuch	93.7	75.6	71	..	11.20	+2.26
Indore	93.9	73.1	77	..	5.21	—6.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.1	76.1	77	0.23	8.41	—9.71
Saugor	93.4	76.8	65	..	9.07	—6.67
Hoshangabad	90.9	76.8	75	..	7.23	—7.76
Khandwa	92.8	76.4	64	..	7.01	—3.47
Akola	97.0	79.3	61	..	5.96	—5.57
Amraoti	92.3	77.5	58	..	9.64	—2.96
Nagpur	91.9	74.5	85	0.63	14.84	—3.05
Chanda	93.1	77.4	69	..	13.58	—4.66
Raipur	94.2	76.8	67	..	18.38	+12.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	80.4	79	0.01	13.72	—23.89
Ratnagiri	86.9	78.3	78	..	26.94	—24.38
Marmugao	87.8	..	85	0.05	24.93	—16.22
Karwar	87.8	76.4	93	..	54.15	—29.70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.8	72.6	58	..	2.10	—5.61
Ahmednagar	94.5	66.7	64	..	1.94	—5.61
Poona	89.0	69.7	70	..	1.43	—5.08
Sholapur	97.8	73.8	61	..	1.10	—6.45
Bijapur	94.6	70.8	67	..	0.68	—4.02
Belgaum	83.5	65.2	91	..	6.45	—1.16
Aurangabad	95.8	73.8	62	..	1.79	—7.69
Niramabad (Indur).	96.9	77.7	59	..	7.09	—4.22
Hyderabad	96.0	74.2	62	..	3.09	—5.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	73.0	80	0.51	38.43	—23.56
Calicut	86.2	77.4	86	..	23.86	—30.05
Cochin	88.3	77.1	80	..	19.66	—28.68
Colombo	86.7	77.6	84	0.01	6.78	—4.80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.3	80.7	67	0.03	4.01	—4.39
Bellary	97.8	74.7	63	..	0.25	—2.70
Cuddapah	99.0	87.2	47	..	1.44	—3.95
Madras	97.4	83.4	64	..	2.19	—1.88
Bangalore	89.8	68.7	91	0.14	2.00	—3.52
Coimbatore	94.0	73.5	75	..	0.18	—2.52
Trichinopoly	102.1	77.0	67	..	1.52	—0.85
Negapatam	97.0	78.7	69	..	1.47	—0.85

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th July, 1918, was 30.005 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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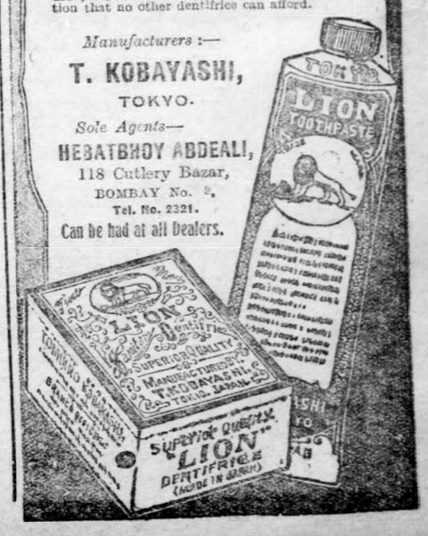

Financial & Monetary Situation

A WEEKLY REVIEW

The Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

The Indian Paper Currency Reserve, according to the latest statement issued by the Controller of Currency, on the 7th July, 1918, amounted to 115½ crores of rupees or £77 millions; and its composition was as follows:—

	Millions.
Gold Coin and Bullion in India	£14
Silver Coin and Bullion in India	£5½
Silver Bullion held in the United States and in transit therefrom	£5
Securities held in India	£6½
Securities held in England	£46

It is a very unsatisfactory feature of the management of the Reserve that the fiduciary portion of it should consist of such a large sum as £52½ millions, while the metallic portion consists of only £24½ millions. It is absurd to hold £46 millions of the Reserve in England as the Indian Note Issue is entirely an Indian business, and as the encashment of the notes is to be effected only in India. The metallic portion of the Reserve should be steadily and largely increased and the invested portion should be considerably reduced, especially the English holding.

The Indian Note Issue and its Circulation.

The circulation of the Indian Paper currency notes is highly artificial. The total circulation in three circles, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, amounts to about Rs. 93 crores, a very large part of this circulation being confined to the Presidency cities, whereas the total circulation for the rest of India, is only about Rs. 22½ crores. To talk of the increased circulation of Indian Paper Currency as educating the people to economise metallic currency is moonshine. The recommendation of the Chamberlain Commission that the note issue should be extended and vigorously pushed on by all the resources of the Government of India, is highly reactionary. To increase the note circulation at the present stage of India's economic and currency evolution is merely to enhance the monetary difficulties of this country by *debasing, depreciating, and inflating the currency.* A stable and extensive note circulation can only be built upon a safe, automatic, and sound currency system, with a large stock of gold as the circulating medium constituting the base. Therefore the proper policy to pursue is to foster the increasing and effective circulation of gold, create confidence in the country, and after the country is saturated with a plentiful stock of sound metallic money, namely gold, to take up the question of an extensive circulation of notes.

The Gold Mint and the Issue of Gold Notes.

The issue of gold mohurs of the same weight, fineness, and value as the sovereign, in the Punjab wheat districts, has had its effect, though slight, in bringing down the price of gold coins. The sovereign is now quoted at Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-1-0 and the gold mohur at Rs. 18-12-0. If the Government, instead of pursuing a policy of feeble, and hesitating drift, freely and boldly mint their gold stock into sovereigns and mohurs and put them in circulation, the present shortage of currency would be materially solved while the confidence it would engender about the free gold circulation would release currency from hoards and accelerate the flow of metal from the interior to the centres of industry and commerce. It would also minimise the fluctuations and dislocation of the internal exchanges.

The issue of Gold Notes payable in gold, supplemented by gold certificates on the American model, would ease the currency situation substantially, by bringing confidence to the people that the Government will go on with a permanent and sound policy as regards gold circulation. The new Gold Notes should at first be separately issued against a gold reserve. As the notes will be payable in gold and will be legal tender, the notes will be popular and circulate freely. These notes should be increased and the Rupee currency notes should be withdrawn from circulation gradually in proportion to the increase of gold notes, till at last the entire paper currency has been brought on a gold basis. The issue of gold certificates on the American model would also bring into the Government Treasury vaults, substantial stocks of gold. *As a temporary measure of relieving the Government of large coinage operations and of attracting metallic currency from the agricultural and mofussil parts, and as a permanent arrangement for transforming the present paper currency based on a rupee foundation into a stable and strong note issue system resting upon solid gold reserves, we would advocate this policy of issuing Gold Notes and strengthening the most satisfactory* portion of the metallic reserve against our paper currency. We hope that the Indian Finance Department would boldly carry out this suggestion and bring our currency system into line with the sound monetary systems of the great industrial and commercial countries with their strong and progressing banking institutions. Will Sir William Meyer, accept his last chance of reforming the currency muddle, which he has intensified by his maladroit handling, during his tenure of office generally, and since the outbreak of the war particularly or will he leave things to drift? Sir James Meston will have to tackle two knotty problems, namely, the currency question, and additional taxation on an equitable basis, at the very threshold of his regime, which, we have confidence, that he would solve with ability and courage.

Coinage of Sovereigns.

We learn from a reliable source, that all arrangements for minting sovereigns at the Bombay branch of the British Royal Mint are now complete, dyes and other appliances having been received from England; and that Government will be in a position to issue gold sovereigns towards the end of this month. The announcement about the coinage of gold sovereigns and gold mohurs embodied in the recent ordinance of the Government of India has not been, so far, accompanied by any statement as to the intentions of the Government as to whether the coinage operations will be purely a Government monopoly or whether the open mint and free coinage principle is to be adopted. It is an essential part of every sound currency system that the mints should be open to the free coinage of gold, so that the system will work automatically, the volume of standard gold currency expanding and contracting with the needs of the community. We would advocate, very strongly, that the Indian branch of the Royal Mint as well as the Indian Mint at Bombay should *be thrown open to the free and gratuitous coinage of gold sovereigns and gold mohurs respectively*, as is the case in England, Canada, Australia, United States, Germany, France, Japan and every other country where gold coinage is undertaken, as the holders of bullion could freely have gold coins minted. This measure would provide for the expansion of gold currency, foster the circulation of gold, and would render the Indian currency system automatic or self-regulating.

The Second Indian War Loan.

The Second Indian War Loan now stands at 20½ crores of rupees. Bengal leading with 9¼ crores, and Bombay coming second with 5½ crores. The stoppage of the sale of Treasury Bills does not seem to have had any effect which the authors intended, in enhancing the War Bond investments. In view of this fact, and also of the monetary stringency that is now very acute, it would be necessary for the Government to reopen the sales of Treasury Bills at an early date.

State Management and Indian Railway Policy

The Anglo-Indian papers like "Capital", the "Englishman" and the "Pioneer" have been making much of the fact that the replies of the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and the Local Governments have advocated the continuation of the existing system of the company management of State railways. We shall have to revert to the arguments underlying the replies of the Chambers of Commerce and the Provincial Governments on another occasion when we propose to deal with this question at length; but now we shall content ourselves with a few observations. In the first place, the European Chambers of Commerce are not the bodies who are competent to pronounce an opinion on the subject from the economic and financial standpoints of railway policy as affecting the people of this country. In the second place, they are interested parties, exploiting India, and on every chamber of commerce, the railway company agents, are represented. As for the local governments, it is quite clear and intelligible that the bureaucrats are all solid for company management as persons who represent vested interests in the political sphere would ardently support their brethren who stand up for vested interests in the industrial and commercial fields. It should be noted, that on general grounds and from experience, provincial heads as Lord Carmichael, Lord Willingdon and Sir James Meston, are not enthusiastic admirers of the company regime.

The East Indian Railway Company and the New Move.

Finding that the control of, and the location of, Home Boards of Directors, in London are unpopular, the Anglo-Indian journals have begun a new move and are urging that the Boards of Directors should contain an Indian element, and should be located in India. The point is that the management whatever to do with the facts whether the boards of management are located in India and whether the directors are Indians or Britishers. The merits of the question revolve round the central aspect namely, in the interests of the Indian people, from the national economic and financial point of view and on broad grounds of public policy, are we to maintain the present system of companies (either as at present constituted or differently constituted with an Indian element and domicile) managing trunk lines owned by the State, or are we to go in for direct working of these lines by state agency?

The East Indian Railway is, in several respects, the most important railway line in the Indian system. It runs from Calcutta, to Delhi, right through the Gangetic valley (and thence to Kalka) traversing a tract of country which is the heart of Hindustan, which contains a population equal to that of the United States, and which embraces the richest and most fertile part of India. Besides the E. I. Railway is the principal coal carrying line, and gives the Gangetic provinces access to the port of Calcutta. It is the most successful financial railway line in the Indian system. These facts should be borne in mind in discussions of Indian railway policy, especially with reference to the future working of this line.

The Contract for working, and the Future Policy.

The contract for working this line by the E. I. Ry. Company, entered into between the Secretary of State for India and this Company expires on the 31st December 1919; and according to the terms of the contract, two years' previous notice should be given by the Secretary of State if the contract is to be terminated. Last year it was announced in the Imperial Legislative Council that the Government had decided to give notice to the E. I. Railway Company. As the notice should have been given by this time, the Anglo-Indian journals are trying their best to induce the authorities to enter into a fresh contract, as they are aware that *once this railway is taken over by the state for its direct working, the policy of company management is doomed.* The "Pioneer" says: "As the decision to be arrived at will probably mean the shaping of the future railway policy of the Government of India, the question at issue is a momentous one and it is to be hoped that no extraneous consideration will be allowed to influence the decision. It has already been proved that the weight of commercial and official opinion is in favour of continuation of the system under which most of the lines are owned by the state and managed by the companies Those who opposed state management, when Government first invited their opinion on the subject, are attracted by the suggestion of an Indian company with the Board of Directors in India. The question arises whether, if such a system were adopted, it would be possible to raise in this country all the capital required for future railway developments since uncertainty exists as to the degree of the support which the British investors would extend to railway having its board and headquarters in India."

The State Working of the E. I. Ry. andits significance.

The one crying need for all cultural and developmental reforms is money. The bureaucracy refuses to economise wherever economy is desirable and necessary, and also declines to advance in the direction of tapping new and neglected sources of revenue by reforming the tax system in harmony with the principles of modern and sound finance. The taking over of the working of this line of railway by the state would mean, if the scale of expenditure were maintained at the present level and if no economies were effected, that the Government of India would every year gain an additional revenue of 28 lakhs of rupees. This is not all. The absence of the Home Board of Directors, would lead to reduction of working expenditure. Economics could be eeffcted in various other directions, with regard to the staff, with regard to purchases, and in other ways. The Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, which is a state managed line, and which is also a small line could be linked up with the East Indian Railway line under a single management. From Peshawar to Calcutta, there would run a continuous system of state-managed lines, eliminating port-to-port competition, with the ports of Karachi and Calcutta lying at either end. The competitions, rate wars, and non-paying quotations would cease; and the four lines, the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, the North Western Railway—which are already state-worked lines—and the E. I. Railway would form one state worked system *leading to a considerable enhancement of revenue on the one hand, and substantial economies on the other with regard to waggon-construction, rolling stock management, and purchases of stores.* Conflict of interest which now reduces the revenue of the state and leads to preferential treatment prejudicial to Indian industrial, agricultural, and commercial development, and wasteful expenditure, would then cease.

The Economic Aspect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

In our last week's review of the economic and financial aspects of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Indian Constitutional Reforms, we briefly pointed out that 1. The scheme *denies economic and financial freedom to India at the outset* 2. *That it keeps all the items of revenue and expenditure in the central Government in its hands with the liberty and power to pass any Budget it likes.* 3 That very limited financial powers are conceded to provincial Legislatures which are illusory as the reserved departments control the greater part of the provincial budget, and as the minister or ministers will have to propose additional taxation for every reform without any voice in effecting economies in the great spending departments, and that therefore *the scheme which, in essence, gives us very little worth having, should be rejected* in its present form. We shall deal now with some of the pious wishes and *obiter dicta* the authors indulge in about the need for economic reform.

India's Economic Position and Government Action.

In chapter 11, entitled "Miscellaneous," under the heading 'Industries and Tariffs' Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford say after quoting the well-known passage of Ranade on the economic and political domination of one country by another, "The people are poor. . . . and their poverty raises the question whether the general level of well-being could not be materially raised by the development of industries. . . . We have elsewhere observed that English theories as to the appropriate limits of the State's activity are inapplicable to India. We believe that it is true in the case of industries; and that if the resources of the country are to be developed the Government must take action." One would expect that the authors who made this statement were bound to and would have indicated the lines of action which they desire Government to take. But the reader will have to search in vain, from cover to cover, their report running to 223 pages, to find a single hint or specific recommendation in that direction. The only answer they can make to the criticisms of Indians about the anti-Indian economic policy that has till now been pursued by the bureaucracy and the British Puaurliament towards India is this *mean ingless and loathsome cant full of hypocritical evasion.* "The extent and form of state assistance will be questions to be determined by the reformed governments of the future, with the advice of the Industrial Commission before them, and with due reference to imperial interests."

The Industrial Commission.

With regard to the Industrial Commission, for which Indians once expected much, the cat is let out of the bag in this sentence "We understand it is likely to lay stress on a substantial increase in the scientific and technical services of the country, and their organisation under a separate department of the Government of India." In these words we are prepared for the announcement of a new department of Industry, with probably Sir Thomas Holland as the Member, and an expensive contingent imported from England to do us the honour of drawing fat salaries and lecture on our lack of enterprise. There is not a single word to show *what the new department is to do* which the existing Commerce and Industry department cannot do, and *on what lines the Government is going to take action, what is to be the official policy* concerning the promotion of existing industries and the assistance to the starting of new industries..

Fiscal Policy.

This is what they say about another big problem, namely, the Tariff:—"Closely connected with the matter of industries is the question of the Indian tariff. This subject was excluded from the deliberations of the Industrial Commission now sitting because it was not desirable at that juncture to raise any question of the modification of India's fiscal policy. The changes which we propose in the Government of India *will still leave the settlement of India's tariff in the hands of a Government amenable to Parliament and the Secretary of State. . . . We have no immediate proposals to make. . . .*" (The italics are ours.) From these words the matter is quite plain. The Reform scheme is so framed that the Indian Legislative Assembly will *have no power to adopt a tariff of a protective character that Indian conditions require for industrial progress, and the financial position also necessitates.* The Secretary of State is still to dominate us in the name of the British Parliament, which denies us the rights that are our due, and which we should insist upon in any scheme of reform that could be acceptable to us.

SURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent, Apr. 8,	1915
France	5	per cent. Aug. 29,	1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 23,	1915
Russia	6	per cent, July 28,	1915
Italy	5	per cent. Nov. 11,	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1,	1918
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20,	1914
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent, April 10,	1878
Sweden	6½	per cent, Jan. 31,	1914
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct 28,	1913
India Bombay	5	per cent, May 23,	1914
India Council (Calcutta)	6	per cent, May 23,	1914
India Madras	7	per cent, Jan. 15,	1917

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 15th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			1,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			..
" " Sales of East Indian			..
" " Imports			1,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value			22.04
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis spot			29.40
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July		27.80
	Oct.		24.60
	Jan.		23.75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July		26.70
	Oct.		23.64

Liverpool, July 16th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool			2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			..
" " Sales of East Indian			10
" " Imports			Nil
Mid. Americans spot trading value			22.04
Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis spot			29.98
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July		27.95
	Oct.		24.70
	Jan.		23.85
New Orleans 11 a.m.	July		26.85
	Oct.		23.83

OPENING TONNED PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	21.73
Aug.	20.55
Sept.	19.59
Oct.	19.11
Nov.	18.84

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.59

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, July 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	21.99
Aug.	20.61
Sept.	19.66
Oct.	19.18
Nov.	18.89

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.59

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 15th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	21.83
Aug.	20.56
Sept.	19.61
Oct.	19.13
Nov.	18.84

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	20.59

Liverpool, July 16th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	21.99
Aug.	20.70
Sept.	19.74
Oct.	19.26
Nov.	18.98

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
July	20.59

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 15th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July	29.25

Liverpool, July 16th.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price.
July.	29.80

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 15th.

M.G. Bengal	Good	15.84
" "	Fully Good	16.59
" "	Fine	17.69
" No. 1 Oomra	Good	17.70
" "	Fully Good	18.45
" "	Fine	18.95
" Broach	Good	20.17
" "	Fully Good	21.02
" "	Fine	21.27
" Scinde	Good	15.88
" "	Fully Good	16.63
" "	Fine	17.13

Liverpool, July 16th

Additional cotton quotations Bengal Oomra &c. no change.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, July 16th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate:

Rs.			Rs.
42,000 were alloted	to Calcutta	..	42,000
Nil " "	to Bombay	..	
Nil " "	to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/6.

" Bombay at 1/6.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 28% above that rate in full

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
8,43,000 were allotted	to Calcutta	..	59,58,000
39,01,000 " "	to Bombay	..	
12,14,000 " "	to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.

" Bombay at 1/5 29/32.

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta, Bombay } 28% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. .. Rs. 60,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 60,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8 000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York July	27.93
" " Oct.	24.14
" " Jan.	23 92
Spot Cotton at New York	32.95
" " Orleans	30.00
Futures at New Orleans July	26.85
" Oct.	23.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	80⅝

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	
since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	50½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

London, July 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	43 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	
since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	50½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New.	£93½

London, July 16th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½ 13/16
5 % New.	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 15th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship March-April	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/9

Tone:—Nothing Doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Paid Value	2/2

Tone:—Steady.

London, July 16th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/6 to 14/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/6

Tone:—Easier Tendency.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Value	2/2½

Tone:—Steady.

Telegrams:—"Chemicolor", BOMBAY. Telephone No. 3642

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,

Colours and Chemicals,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—MANCHESTER. OTHER BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA & ALEXANDRIA.

Beg to offer a selected range of Acid, Basic, Sulphur, Direct and Vet Colours required for jute, cotton, wool, silk, leather &c., &c., also Chemicals, as Caustic Soda, Sodium Sulphide, Chrome Alum, Sulphate of Alumina, Tannic Acid and others for Mineral Waters, Dyeing, Printing, Bleaching, Soap and Paper Industries.

Supplies always prompt, as per samples and in original packing.

Enquiries solicited.

Samples and Quotations on application.

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Kalbadevi Road, . BOMBAY.

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Manilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 2¼"

Canvass of all classes

High class Packings

Steam-proof Rubber Sheets

Life Belts, Oars, &c.

Large stocks for immediate delivery.

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Water-Proofs and Rot-Proofs.

All articles of Cotton, Linen, Woollen, Felt, Canvas &c., rendered perfect WATER-PROOF AND ROT-PROOF

At Ans. 8 per Yard.

OVERCOATS at Rs. 3 only.

The only Firm in India doing this class of business.

Rainboats of upto-date fashion at economic prices from Rs. 10 and upwards.

Price List and Particulars on application to:—

THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO

PARVATI BHUVAN,

Opposite Bank of Bombay,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 volumes. Rs. 3.

MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 19.

Home cables up to the 9th instant, when we closed our last week's report, gave the July position in New York as 27.91, and October as 24.67. The latest cable since received is the New York opener of the 16th instant, viz., July 27.95 and October 24.78, so on the week there is only a slight advance of 4 points and 11 points. We have little private information from the other side, but the American crop seems to be progressing favourably.

Fluctuations have occurred in the local market during the past week, but on the whole the tendency has been for lower prices. On Friday last Fine Broach July closed at Rs. 759 and on Saturday business was done at Rs. 761. A decline then set in and, though there were minor fluctuations, the rate dropped by Tuesday to Rs. 726. On Wednesday transactions were made up to Rs. 740, but the advance was temporary and on Wednesday night the price fell to Rs. 723. Yesterday the opening rate was Rs. 725 and the close last evening Rs. 735. This morning the quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 736, and for September Rs. 760. The Marwadi bazaar opened steady at Rs. 735 for July, and closed early to-day at 3 p.m. owing to a Hindu holiday. Closing rates were as under.

The decline was due to an increase in Delivery Orders of Broach, and heavy selling by speculators on fears of tenders. A large settlement business has been done for July. The market is very sensitive, and may easily be affected one way or the other before the 25th instant. For Fine Broach September business has been done at a premium of Rs. 18 to Rs. 26 on the July rates. In our opinion Fine Broach September is a good purchase in all easy markets. Compared with Broach, Southern styles for July and August-September have been fairly steady and show only a moderate decline.

In ready cotton the demand for high class lots and really good stapled styles has continued, and full prices have been paid. Holders are firm and look for higher values later on. The unsold stock in Bombay is very moderate, and mill stocks are by no means large. Receipts have been fairly heavy, but the total receipts to date are 828,000 bales behind last year. The ready market is closed to-day.

The break in the monsoon continues and with the exception of isolated showers there has been no rain over the entire cotton area during the past week. The general cry from all sides is "rain much needed generally" and "absence of rain causing anxiety." There is no disguising the fact that if we do not get widespread and good rain during the approaching week, the situation will become most critical.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	.. Rs	736½
" "	Sept.	.. ..	761
Good Superfined Dharwar	July	.. ..	738
" M. G. Western	"	.. ..	756 Nominal
" " Comptas	"	.. ..	732

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 18th July 1918*	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1917.	1916.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	96	172,901	288,807
Central India	379	66,621	176,465
Barsee and Nuggur ..	417	63,339	89,882
Hyderabad Gaotani ..	Nil	29 026	42,411
Berar	166	249,961	389,305
Central Provinces ..	63	57,561	91,656
Total Oomras..	1,121	637,388	1,081,436
Dholleras	21,050	384,538	495,468
Broach	Nil	211,719	302,951
Compta and Dharwar .	8,678	169,383	158,427
Western Northerns ..	11,851	147,032	105,040
Bengals { N.W.Province	Nil	136,582	271,902
{ Rajputana ..	282	45,878	177, 76
Sind, Punjab	1,488	288,381	322,805
Cocanada	1,856	26,467	21,101
Persian	8	788	284
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	12,393	64,480	36,505
American	Nil	2	88
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	463
Other sorts ..	765	20,548	13,274
Total ..	53,022	2,073,416	2,991,531

*These figures now include arrivals by sea to date.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1917 to 6th July 1918	45,478
B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st September 1917 to 6th July 1918	47,230

SEEDS AND WHEAT, ETC.

Total Arrivals of Produce, Seeds, Wheat and Food Grains in Bombay from 1st January to 18th July as compared with last year:

	Since 1st Jan. 1918	Same period 1917
Wheat	3,867,297	6,055,524
Linseed	1,181,453	1,476,702
Rape, & Co.	102,105	267,701
Gingellyseed	3a,968	848,312
Poppyseed	35 176	63,202
Groundnuts	347,219	1,312,760
Castorseed	936,652	889,372
Rice	4,634,279	4,921,641
Myrabollams	355,485	288 180
Cottonseed	373 962	385,162
Mowraseed	2,641	8,427
Gram	1,083,086	629,154
Jowar	198,559	254,514
Maize	19,685	9,006
Barley	507,123	390,137

The above include arrivals by sea

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

Bombay, July 19th.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. as. p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	6 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins .. .. per pair ..	4 15 6
Anchor Tins .. .. .. per pair ..	6 13 0
Rising Sun Cases .. .. .. per case ..	7 4 0
Anchor Cases .. .. .. per case ..	7 6 0

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150°	at Rs.	9 13	0 per case
White Rose ..	..150°	"	9 13	0 "
Chester ..	.. 76° Abel	"	9 8	0 "
Devoe's ..	.. 76 "	"	9 8	0 "
Monkey ..	..125°	"	9 2	0 "
Tiger ..	..125°	"	9 2	0 "
White Camelia tins	..125°	"	7 6	0 per 2tins
Elephant tins	..125°	"	7 6	0 "
Elephant Bulk	..125°	"	5 10	0 per 8Imp Galls.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 19th, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

		Buyer Terms:	Sell Delivery
		Rs: a: p:	Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-96—	..	0 0 0	7 11 0
" " Cawnpore 94-88	..	53 8 0	7 11 0
" Kurrachi Bauchi	..	0 0 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	7 8 0	....
" Cawnpore	..	7 8 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	7 14 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 5 0	8 11 0
" Thin	..	7 14 0	8 4 0
Coolseed, White 85.36	..	75 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	..	....	....
" Gajar 50.56	..	....	....
" Black	..	....	....
Poppyseed, White	..	10 14 0	....
Groundnuts	..	48 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	15 0 0	....
Barley	..	36 8 6	....
Castorseed	..	0 0 0	12 12 0

Forwards	Rs: as: p:
Linseed Sept.	9 4 6
Linseed May	9 15 9
Wheat Aug.-Sept. ..	7 15 9
Wheat April-May	8 9 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 19th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a p
Bawda No. 12	1— 1— 4
Shapurji No. 10	1— 0—13
Simplex No. 16	1— 0—11
Shawed No. 16	1— 0—11
Light Weaver No. 60.	0—15— 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Bom. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcn. Demand	203
American Dollars	270
Hongkong	229½
Shanghai	315
Japan	143½
Singapore	155

Market quiet.

STOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

On the last day of the month.	In 1918.			In 1917.		
	Bales.	Cases.	Totals.	Bales.	Cases.	Totals
Jan.	31,559	19,162	52,712	22,158	33,734	55,892
Feb.	47,078	17,392	64,470	25,382	34,162	59,544
arch	43,096	14,645	57,741	28,507	34,950	63,457
April	42 541	13,509	56,050	30 716	32,480	63,196
May	40,074	12,780	52,854	33,047	26,580	59,627
June	43,411	12,249	55,660	31,185	27,836	59,021
July				29,877	25,435	55,312
Aug.				27,830	24,490	52,320
Sept.				34,038	29,098	63,129
Oct.				31,934	26,471	58,407
Nov.				30,707	23,494	54,201
Dec.				29,344	20,436	49,780

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 19.

BULLION.

Bar Gold has been steady. The Sovereigns moved between Rs. 19-2-6 and Rs. 19-6-9 and closed at Rs. 19-5-6.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-7-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 19-5-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the exchange market are easier.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 203¼.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 221½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 312½.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The July Settlement is now over. The tremendous and almost uninterrupted advances in the value of all classes of mill shares have brought untold disasters to the Bear operators, culminating in several failures involving losses to brokers computed at eight lakhs of rupees. The heavy work entailed by the settlement which was no doubt out of the ordinary compelled the cessation of the market for several days either partially or wholly during the last two weeks. This nature of interference with business is gradually growing to serious proportions and we think it is time the magnates of the Stock Exchange put their heads together and devised some arrangement or at least overhauled the present antiquated method of regulating the settlement affairs so as to minimise the inconveniences caused to the investing public by the frequent and abrupt closure of the market to business.

The absence of monsoonish conditions throughout the Bombay Presidency has at last begun to give rise to serious anxieties and accounts chiefly for the irregular and erratic movements which have characterised the course of the market during the week. On Saturday the rates opened steady round the previous day's rulings but gradually began to give way under the disquieting influence of the drought. The pressure to sell became considerably accentuated on Wednesday when a heavy slump was evidenced and it looked as though the market was going to pieces. At this stage, however, the Bull clique who have large interests at stake came to the succour of the market and prevented panicky conditions which appeared otherwise inevitable. Their manoeuvres drew sundry speculators with the result that the market began to rally almost as rapidly as it had receded. The recovery, however, was partial and although the market closes fairly steady the position on the whole reveals a shrinkage of close upon 100 rupees in big scrips like Nagpores and Standards and smaller shares "pro rata."

The striking event of the week has been a robust enquiry for Pearls which have attracted considerable attention. It is very significant that whilst all other Mill shares sagged away during the week Pearls chronicle a rise of some magnitude. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of investors to the promising future in store for share-holders in this Company; and provided nothing unforeseen even a further advance of importance in the value tuates we should not be surprised to witness a further advance of importance in the value of these shares; having regard to the premier position this concern is said to hold at present in point of earnings among the group of mills controlled by Messrs. Currimbhoys.

To sum up, although the feeling at the close is fairly steady the future course of the market hinges mainly on weather conditions. The eye of the market is focussed presently on the weather chart. If conditions alter and the monsoon asserts itself, Bulls will carry everything before them, and a series of buoyant and booming markets will probably be the order of the day. If however, the present drought continues, nervousness is bound to prevail; rates would tumble rapidly and "Let-go-out-any-price" would "nolens volens" be the feeling and disposition of the tired Bulls.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2275. Swan 800, Standards 2067-8, Simplex 1009, Shapurji 143-12, Pearls 717-8, New Greats 420, New City 1270, Morarji 3700, M. Petit 2630, Madhowji 2875, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1660, Kastoorchand 1515, Indore-Malwa 372-8, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 580, Fazulbhoy 932-8, David 625, Currimbhoy 422-8, Crescent 290, Coorla 900, Colaba 1692-8, Century 515, Central India 2790, Bombay United 1090, Bombay Dyeing 1650, Advance 1540, Tata Mill 885, Bundi 22, Central Mining 39-8, Indian Cement 347-8, Katni ordinary 245, Katni deferred 1350, Shivraipur 42-8, Tata ordinary 245, Tata new ordinary 85 p. Tata old deferred 1145, Tata new deferred 380 n. Alcocks 790, Bombay-Burma 635, Bombay Tramway 372-8, Bombay Steam 350, Tata Hydro 1260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2070, Madhowji 2875, Fazulbhoy 935, Currimbhoy 420, Crescent 290, Pearls 715, Indore-Malwa 370, Indian Bleaching 200, Nagpur 2790, Swadeshi 2275, Kohinoor 1660, Colaba 1690, Advance 1540, New Greats 430, David 625, Finlay 580, Swan 795, Kastoorchand 1550, Simplex 1000, Century 515, Bombay Dyeing 1650, Bombay United 1090, Luxmi Cotton 1900, M. Petit 2650, Morarji 3700, Shapurji 145, Tata Steel ordinary 245, Tata Steel deferred 1150, Tata ordinary new 90, Tata deferred new 385, Tata Hydro 1260, Shivraipur 42, C. I. Mining 39, Indian Cement 345, Alcocks 780, Katni ordinary 255, Katni deferred 1240, Burma Trading 635, Bundi 22, Bombay Telephone 195, Bombay Steam 350 and Bombay Tramway 372-8.

FINANCE.

Conditions in the Money Market are easier. "Call Loans" are available between 3 and 4 per cent. The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance has decreased by Rs. 5.95.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The market ruled dull and uninteresting with very little business passing either in coals or in jute mill shares. The latter ruled easy without much inquiry, prices being on much the same level as yesterdays. Only a small business was reported in coal shares. Miscellaneous section was fairly well supported, prices being well maintained all round for popular securities. Stock exchange was closed this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 24-12, Bansjorah 20-12, Bengal 865, Bokaro and Ramgurh 23-12, Borrea 26-12, Equitable 49-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India ord 306, Auckland 382, Empire 70-12, Fort William 412, Howrah ord 52, Hooghly ord 81-12, Kamarhatty ord 740, Kankinarrah ord 800, Lawrence ord 664, Lansdowne ord 408, Northbrook ord 67, Reliance ord 44-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 22-12, Bengal Brass 31-8, Britannia Biscuits 16, Behar Oil 49-12, Eastern Paint 13-4, James Glendye 19-12, Kalyanpur Lime 17-12, Steel Products 13-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-8 to Rs. 65-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 66 to Rs. 66-4.

PIECE-GOODS

The Cloth Market has been quiet, but steady, during the past week and only a few transactions have taken place. The speculative activity has subsided and various causes have worked together to bring about this lull in the market, some of them being, (1) the long break in the monsoon, (2) the absence of demand, (3) the restriction of railway goods traffic, (4) the natural sequence to recent heavy buying, (5) the rumours in connection with the stock-taking of piece-goods by the Government, and (6) the unpleasantness created amongst the brokers owing to the penalty imposed upon them for selling goods to dealers who are not members of the White Piece-goods Merchants' Association.

For some time past some non-members have been dealing extensively in the market without registering their names as members of the Association and in the event of a dispute arising, they at once applied to the Association to enroll them as members, so that they can obtain relief through this body. When such applications were made the Committees inquired into the constitution of the firm and as to when the business was started. In the course of these investigations it was found that many members of the Association had been trading with such firms who were non-members, and the names of some thirty-two brokers who completed the transactions also came to notice. They were called upon to give explanation and after hearing their cases, they were asked to pay the penalties ranging from Rs. 51 to Rs. 501 in accordance with the rules. The brokers as well as the members so far have refused to pay, but it is hoped that the fines will ultimately be paid, failing which the procedure will be to suspend the brokers by withholding their cards till they pay and the merchants will be struck off the roll of the members by a resolution of the general meeting of the Association, whereby the members will be prohibited from dealing with such brokers and merchants. The defaulting brokers have had to stop their business at the moment, but some suggestions are put forward by them that transactions may be placed if brokerage be given in cash to avoid the names being put in the books. Whether the members will work on this suggestion, is left to be seen. Idle talk has been heard of brokers resolving to form an association of their own, but as soon as a brisk demand sets in, they will set to work immediately and all differences will sink down.

With regard to the returns of stocks asked by the Government, it is reported that several forms have been returned to the merchants by the Collector with a request that full particulars regarding origin, number of pieces and number of yards be given, which, it seems, have been omitted, and merchants have had to fill up these details and send fresh forms. The object of this census is to ascertain the actual stocks in India in connection with the apprehended possible deficiency in the supply of cotton goods. It is found that stocks are being kept off the market in order to keep up the prices and that middle-men were making unreasonable profits. the Government will, it is believed, take action to compel those who are exploiting the situation to cease doing so. But the general belief is that there is a shortage of supplies and owing to the war it is not possible to obtain the same amount of cotton goods as in normal times from abroad. The reasons for this are the high price of cloth in Manchester and the scarcity of tonnage to bring the goods here. If Government were to fix maximum prices, the result would be that people would get their cloth cheaper as long as the existing stocks in this country lasted, and as lower prices will attract greater demand the stock would soon become exhausted, but after that the position will be worse than ever, as cloth would not be had at any price on the spot, as merchants will not import any more since they cannot afford to work at a loss. Prices ruling here at present are nearly thrice those that were current before the war, but Manchester quotations are nearly four times as much. It will thus be seen that merchants and importing firms are taking great risks by importing cotton goods to keep the trade going. The only remedy for the high prices is to increase the supply and to restrict the exports. In grey goods at least merchants will have to turn their attention more and more to Japan for their supplies.

In Japanese Grey Shirtings a slight setback has been registered, the recent advance being too rapid. Fair clearances have been noticeable of goods sold for Madras. Grey Jaconets No. 18 have touched Rs. 12 per piece, 58 inches by 20 yards Red End White Mulls have been in better request at Rs. 11. 60 inches Fine Mulls are very scarce and fetch high values.

The Cloth Market was closed on Friday owing to a Hindu holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

		Ins: Yds:	Rs. a: p
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Fari No. 2000 ..	..	38×37½	18 8 0
" " 100000	..	45×37½	24 8 0
Fleming's No. 1905	..	43×39	....
Bates' No. 12838	..	41×37½	....
Dewhurst's Runce" No. 5	..	39×38½	21 8 0
" "B.B.B."	..	38×38½	25 8 0
Grey Jaconets.—			
Ralli's No 18	..	65×32	12 0 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	..	23×45	26 0 0
Ralli's Masjid, No. 425	..	26×39	17 8 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500	..	32×42	30 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..	36×40	32 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	..	27×12	4 8 0
" No. 1900 ..	..	27×15	3 11 0
" No. 39620 T B	..	39×22	7 14 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888.	..	22×12	5 4 0
" " 50000.	..	24×16	8 8 0
Greaves' No. 86907 T. S.	..	38×32	....
Ritchie's 3500/4510-5520	..	23×12	....
White Mulls—			
Ralli's No. 6	..	51×12	10 4 0
" " 60	..	46×12	11 4 0
" " 603	..	51×12	13 12 0
" " 6000	..	56×12	15 8 0
" " 88	..	55×20	11 0 0
" " 818	..	39×20	10 5 0
Ritchie's No. 975	..	50×12	8 10 0
" " 615	..	50×16	8 10 0
" " 66999	..	40×12	7 0 0
" " 1260	..	27×16	4 5 0
Greaves' No. 8060	..	27×16	4 4 0
Graham's No. 142	..	24×19	10 4 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS:

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar for well-known Japanese Cloths:—

		Ins: Yds:	Rs. a: p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
No. 55000	..	44×36	21 8 0
No 100	..	"	22 8 0
No. 200	..	"	22 4 0
No 2003	..	"	24 10 0
No. 250	..	"	21 0 0
Nos. 2200/2300	..	"	21 4 0
No 7200	..	"	32 0 0
No. 3800	..	"	31 8 0
No 4100	..	"	29 0 0
No. 5130	..	"	30 0 0
No. 3006	..	38×36	19 0 0
No. 666	..	"	17 4 0
No. 181	..	33×32	....
No. 197	..	32×32	....
GREY SHEETINGS—			
Dragons	..	38×39	14 12 0
"C" Quality	..	36×36	14 8 0
"Boodh Dev."	..	36×35	....
GREY DRILLS—			
Elephant	..	28×40	24 0 0

STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, indicates a stock of 43,411 bales and 12,249 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 30th June last, which shows an increase of 3,337 bales and a decrease of 531 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 30th June last stands at 9,458 packages, which shows a decrease of 886 packages as compared with the previous month. The actual deliveries of cotton piece-goods from the Port Trust and Importers' godowns have been 10,448 packages.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn market has remained unchanged. Prices have been steady, but transactions have been on a very small scale. Sellers are firm, and buyers on the other hand are slow to purchase Fresh business has not been practicable owing to the disparity existing between rates ruling here and those quoted by spinners.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

30s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-1-0.
30s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 1-14-0.
40s. Yarns, Best, per lb. Rs. 2-6-0.
40s. Yarns, Ordinary, per lb. Rs. 2-4-0.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st May 1917.	B Imports during June 1918.	C Stock on 30th June 1918.	D Approximate total deliveries during June, 1918.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 30th June. 1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	40,074	15,122	43,411	11,786	+3,337	9,072	31,185	34,154	48,844	49,418	37,350
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	12,780	1,777	12,249	2,308	—531	1,376	27,836	28,705	62,975	83,807	54,014
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	1,266	366	1,282	349	+17	116	722	350	848	925	661
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,102	944	1,034	962	—18	42	1,654	865	2,045	2,598	2,078
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	10,344	2,000	9,458	2,886	—886	2,582	5,489	7,375	7,933	9,881	8,325
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns ..	Packages.	2,612	1,808	2,594	1,826	—18	487	2,160	2,658	2,276	1,694	2,619
(7) Copper—Braziers .	Tons.	558	2	500	60	—58	60	1,438	2,790	3,983	4,610	1,617
(8) Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	194	38	145	87	—49	62	510	1,137	2,025	3,768	2,239

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

A FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Alimahomed, a Mahomedan. Dawood Giga, the suspected man, who is alleged to have stabbed the deceased, was present at the enquiry.

It was stated that on the road in Ghogari Street two Mahomedans, Hassan Walli and Dawood Giga were sleeping on the road, and when a rat ran over the body of Dawood he got up and threw his shoe at it, which however missing it struck Hassan, who losing his temper assaulted Dawood and there was a fight between them. Hassan's brother Alimahomed, and Dawood's brother Jumma came each to his brother's rescue and a general fight ensued. It was stated that Dawood took out a knife and stabbed Ali-Mahomed in the abdomen and ran away. The latter fell on the road in an unconscious condition. Inspector O'Brien and Sub-Inspector Shirke repaired to the scene and both Hassan and Alimahomed were taken to the hospital, where the latter died. Dawood was also taken to the hospital and his injuries were dressed. A brother-in-law of the deceased, Haji Osman Haji Alimahomed, deposed that he went to the scene on hearing of the disturbance, and he saw the deceased on the road, lying bleeding from his wounds on the shoulder and abdomen; some intestines were also protruding; the deceased's brother had also received some injuries, and he was holding Jumma Jiga and shouting for help, as the latter knew where Dawood had gone. Further enquiry was adjourned.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

HACK-DRIVER FINED RS. 20

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sergeant Mason charged a hack victoria driver, Jina Bechar, with ill-treating his horse. The prosecution case was that the horse fell, on the 19th June, on the Cuffe Parade, when the accused beat it most cruelly with a stick on the head, neck and face. He was fined Rs. 20.

A HORSE BOLTS.

While Mrs. Gratton of Nepean Sea Road, was driving her buggy along Queen's Road towards Chowpatti, the horse, which was a spirited animal took fright, near the Marine Lines Station, on account of a passing train, and bolted. In spite of the driver's efforts the horse ran along Queen's Road, New Queens Road, on to Hughes Road. Near Hyland's Motor Works it got on the footpath, by swerving to the left, and the trap dashed against a tree, throwing Mrs. Gratton clean out. She received a shaking, but was not hurt. The syce who was thrown off near Sandhurst Bridge, also received some abrasions on the face. The trap was badly damaged, its poles having been broken. The horse was caught uninjured

PARSI DROWNED WHILE PRAYING.

A Parsi while saying his prayers at the Kennedy Sea Face on the steps, on the morning of Friday, either slipped down into the sea or was washed by some wave. He was brought up by one Mr. S. F. Parukh The drowned man was believed to have been breathing a little, but he died before any artificial respiration could be resorted to. No one has identified his body so far.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court disposed of a matter in which notice was issued against Framji Dhanjibhoy Hotelwalla at the instance of Abdul Rahman calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued against him for criminal breach of trust. Mr. B. T. Desai was for the complainant, and Mr. R. S. Pandit for the respondent.

The case for the prosecution was on November 28, 1917, the respondent obtained from the complainant on approval a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 600 by telling him that a Parsi relative of his was desirous of purchasing it, but he did not return it although he was asked to do so many times.

The defence was the respondent asked the complainant for a loan of Rs. 200, but as he had not that amount they went to a Marwadi to whom the ornament was pledged for Rs. 400, which they divided between themselves. An entry was made by the Marwadi in the name of the complainant, stating that the respondent had brought it to him. The respondent redeemed the ornament subsequently and offered to hand it over to the complainant on his paying the sum of Rs. 245, which, however, he refused to do. The respondent denied altogether that he had obtained the ornament from the complainant to show it to a Parsi. As it had some inscription from Koran on it he would not have taken it for a Parsi.

The Magistrate discharged the rule after hearing the arguments on both sides.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 19.

During the early part of the week our market showed good improvement with good demand from Persian Gulf and prices improved by 8 annas per cwt. and declined four to six annas later on with small demand and sellers coming out from Madras. A large quantity of Java White Sugar was imported from Madras and Singapore and sales have been made at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 18-6-0 exgodown. It is reported that two steamers will be placed from Java to Bombay next month. Calcutta and Karachi markets are steady without any business doing. Java market is quiet without any business. There is no news from Mauritius, although importers are enquiring for New Crop Crystals, but so far no business is reported.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18-10-0 equal to 23s. 9d. F.B.H., Stocks 70,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 14-12-0 equal to 18s. 4d. F.B.H., Stocks 43,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-8-0 equal to 24s. 6d. F.B.H., Stocks 7,500 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-4-0, Stocks 55,000 bags.

The new epidemic has arrived at Allahabad, one of the first to fall a victim being the Superintendent of Outstandings, of Messrs. G. F. Kellner and Co. A number of the staff of the firm are down.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-day the Howitt-Phillips Company are, as usual, giving two shows at the Royal Opera House. At the matinee the charming Irish comedy "Peg o' my Heart" is being repeated and there has already been a big demand for seats. When played during the week it attracted two very large houses. To-night the ever-green farce "When Knights Were Bold" will be seen for the first time this season. It is ever associated with the late James Welch, who played the principal part in London and on tour for years. Among next week's plays a great attraction is promised on Thursday, when we shall see for the first time the great Lyceum melodrama "The Prince and the Beggar Maid." To-morrow there will be cinema at 6-30 and 10, a splendid British film being presented by Mr. E. H. Du Casse.

THE EMPIRE.

From the first showing of "The Barrier," by Rex Beach, from his famous novel, at the Broadway Theatre, in New York, this wonderful picture has proved an amazing success. It captured the big audience at the very start. It held them breathless through scene after scene of swift, stirring action. It called forth waves of applause as the thrilling climaxes were reached. And all because "The Barrier" is a great picture greatly produced—the highest development of the photodrama.

A unique phase of the New York run is that the press has been absolutely unanimous in praise of "The Barrier," which is being presented in this under the auspices of J. S. Madon. Calcutta.

The entire production was made under the direct supervision of Mr. Beach himself, who organized the Rex Beach Pictures Co., to produce in moving pictures his many popular novels. "The Barrier" will be seen at the Empire Theatre to-night at 4, 6, 8 and 10 p.m. The change of time being necessitated by its length.

IMPERIAL.

The expected shipment has arrived at last and the serial, "The Seven Pearls," will therefore be continued at the Imperial this week, showing the 11th and 12th episodes, the first one of which solves the mystery of Ilma's disappearance, and the second contains a most thrilling fight on the edge of the roof of an American sky-scrapper. The programme includes a very nicely coloured and interesting subject on Japanese Silk Industry. This is being shown in place of Pathe's History of the War, which will in future be shown every alternate week. The Pathe Gazette and a nice comic come next and conclude the programme.

The Imperial announce that with a view to making the War Loan a popular as possible, the management will give away three Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each, as prizes in their 5 o'clock Matinees every Sunday. The Imperial will also give away a War Bond of Rs. 100 on a special War Loan Day, the date of which will be announced later.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

The Cinema Precious presents this week a delightful five-reel drama, "The Price of Silence," featuring the charming Miss Dorothy Phillips as the heroine. It is a sweet and melodious story of a young woman finding herself into an extremely compromising position and making frantic efforts to meet "The Price of Silence," which an elderly man, who knows her secret, asks of her. The fellow would hold his tongue only if he gets the hand of the woman's own daughter—young enough to be his own daughter—in marriage. The story is full of melodramatic beauty and Miss Phillips and Mr. Lon Chaney give some superb acting—thus furnishing a striking proof of their high-graded artistry.

THE MAJESTIC.

Those who saw the first two episodes of "The Road Ace" have found that it is the product of a resoureful mind. Each episode is characterised by brilliant ideas, picturesque scenes and marvellous adventures. The heroine struggles desperately with two sinister-looking half-breeds and leaps from a high clic into a deep lake to find a way

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. M. Subedar's lecture on "Economic Fallacies," Sydenham College, 6 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Ralli Brothers C. C. Kennedy Sea Face.
Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Hanjam, Bunder Abbas, Linza, Dubai, Gwadur, Bahrain and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 21.

Annual Gathering, Bombay Humanitarian Fund, at 5-30 p.m.
Parsi Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.
Hindu Gymkhana v. Friends' Union C. C., Kennedy Sea Face.
Young Zoroastrian C. C. v. Baronet C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v. G. I. P. Rly. C. C., Esplanade Maidan.
Second General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Court Cards Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 22.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30, T. Daniel Frawley presents the Frawley Comedy Co. in "The House of Glass."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Howitt-Phillips Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MASCARENHAS—On July 12th 1918, at Poona, of Meningitis, Peter Eric Aloysious, only son of A. M. Mascarenhas of Calanguti, aged three years, nine months and 24 days. Deeply mourned.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 113th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play to-day, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

The annual social gathering of the above Club will be held to-day and to-morrow at Andheri (in Mr. Ravte's bungalow.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

A lecture on "Hindu Orthodoxy" will be delivered at the above club premises at 5 p.m. (S.T.), to-morrow by Brahmasri Krishnamachari of Benares, M. R. Railway Mr. K. N. Ramasubhayyar will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ibo, Chindi, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office 8 a.m., on Monday the 22nd July 1918. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

WOMEN TEACHERS' GUILD OF BOMBAY.

The Gandharva Maha Vidyalya will give a free concert of vocal and instrumental Indian music to the members of the guild at 5-30 p.m. this evening in the hall of the Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.

WASTE RUBBER UTILISATION.

Under the auspices of the National Industries Helping Society Kikabhoy Building Grant Road, Dr. Prabhaker K. Pange will deliver a lecture on "Waste Rubber Utilisation" at the above institution to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The class will as usual meet to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. It will be conducted by Mr. C. S. Deole, of the Servants of India Society.

JENABAI ORPHANAGE UNION.

The weekly meeting of the Jenabai Orphanage Young Boys' Union, will be held to-morrow at 10-30 a.m., when Mr. Fazal Ahmed will continue his lecture on "Pride". Kazi Abdul Rahim Kazi Ismail will preside.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, MADANPURA.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Centre of the Social Service League, Bombay a public lecture in Urdu will be delivered to-morrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. Syed Munawar on "The Training of Children and the Formation of Character." Mr. Fida Hussain Sulaiman will preside.

COAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Members of the proposed Association will be held to-day at 4-0 p.m., (S.T.), at the office of Messrs. Mavji Govindji & Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay to adopt the draft rules and regulations and to elect office bearers.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Dadar will be held under the auspices of the Dadar Home Rulers' Club, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. Pathare Bro's Hall opposite Dadar English School, to express their opinion about the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme. Mr. A. B. Kolhatker, Dr. Velker, Dr. Savarker, Mr. Mavji Govindji and Mr. Lalit will be among the speakers.

THE MORALS OF THE PROPHET MOHAMMED.

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Tarjibo Talime Islam and the Sabiria Library, Moulvi Najaf Ali Sahib of Rampur will deliver a public lecture on the above subject in the Hall of the Anjuman at Habib Building, Bhindi Bazaar to-morrow at 9 p.m., when Moulvi Mir Mohamed Yackoob Sahib will preside.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting will be held at the Headquarters to-day at 6 p.m. The Senior class will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when he will expound "Plato's Republic." The Junior class will be conducted by Mr. R. S. Paddibri, on the same day and at the same time at the Headquarters, Girgaum, when he will give a discourse on "Civics."

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The first Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated on July 22nd, 23rd and 24th at 6-30 p.m. each day, the 23rd being the principal (Fullmoon day.) There will be discourses and reading of essays, letters, etc., On July 23rd there will be a meeting at the Hira Bag, and on other days at Vaidya Brothers' Hall. Speakers: Mr. A. N. Pitkar—"Hindu Dharma and H. M. Society," Mr. G. B. Vaidya—"Our Hopes," and Mr. L. B. Raje—"Hindu Missionary work in the 20th century.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of the subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 19th July, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,47,98,300
Bombay	5,61,15,000
United Provinces	1,41,21,900
Madras	1,27,01,500
Punjab	1,01,42,100
Minor Administrations	61,64,600
Burma	59,86,700
Central Provinces	25,70,600
Bihar and Orissa	17,79,300
Assam	2,97,300
Total.....Rs.	20,49,77,900

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

CONTINUED HEAVY DEATH-RATE.

The President and members of the Board of Health for the City of Bombay in the course of their statement of deaths from principal diseases in the town of Bombay during the week ending 13th July and corresponding week of previous years report 1,187 deaths in total, Cholera, Small-pox and Plague—all sporadic—being responsible for 15, Influenza 56 and all other diseases 1,116.

The ratio per one thousand of population comes to 63.01 corrected 61.69 as compared with 33.81 of corresponding week of 1917 and 28.58 of the preceding quinque-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 19.

A Government of India resolution is published announcing the issue of the Rowlatt Committee's report. The Committee have now submitted their report accompanied by a volume of appendices informing the Government of India at the same time that they are doubtful whether the matter contained in the supplementary volume is suitable for publication as it reproduces literature of a very inflammatory character. The Government of India have examnied the report carefully and decided to publish it with a few ommisions which are marked by asterisks. These are made solely in the public interest and do not in any way affect the arguments of the Committee and the conclusions which they have reached. For the reason given by the Committee it has been decided to withhold from publication the volume of appendices. It is manifestly inexpedient that the pernicious matter which it reproduces should obtain publicity. The miserable history of sedition in India has too often shown and the report, amply testified how the seeds of violence are first sown especially in the enthusiastic but inexperienced minds of the youths by access to the literature of anarchy and crime. The report, which is unanimous, is based largely on an enormous mass of intricate documentary evidence and gives a full and concise account of the origin and growth of revolutionary conspiracy in India while the ramifications of the movement and the interconnection of its varying phases in different provinces are traced with admirable clearness and precision. In conclusion, the Committee submit their recommendations regarding the steps required to meet the difficulties that have arisen and these will now be taken into consideration. In announcing the publication of the report the Governor-General in Council takes the opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the labours of the Committee and of the manner in which the results of their investigations have been presented.

POLA AGAIN BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19th, 12-45 a.m.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., July 20.

An Italian official communiqué says: The naval aircraft again bombed Pola on the morning of the 17th July on both occasions with a visibly good effect.

They also successfully bombed the hangars in the Isle of Lagosta in the middle of the Adriatic. All machines safely returned.

COMMANDER WEDGWOOD URGES ACCEPTANCE.

"DEVOLUTION IS RIGHT LIBERALISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

Writing to the "Daily News," Commander Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., urges the Indians to accept the new charter because, firstly, the provincial legislatures will be directly elected, the representation of minorities being at present left to nomination. In ten years we shall see whether India cannot pull together and whether the lines of cleavage will not be no longer racial and religious, but well understood divisions of liberal and conservative which will need no nomination privileges. Secondly, in ten years the scheme must be revised. Meanwhile Indian patriots can and must transfer their activities to the legislative councils where they will be protected by the privilege of Parliament and their words reported. The danger for the Indians, as for the British Labour party, is that the election to Parliament too often means the opening of private chances of preferment and office.

The intransigeant can expect no jobs and nothing but injury to his fortune and profession. Fortunately the numbers on new councils will to some extent eliminate this danger. Commander Wedgwood doubts whether the powers of legislative councils will be important enough to ensure that men without axes to grind shall compete to sit on them and says this depends primarily on whether the councils will or will not have the power to impose, remit and vary taxation. Some Indians will see in the devolution to the provincial councils a desire to split India and so destroy the national spirit and movement. Even though there should be something of that sort behind the idea, yet that must be temporary and we know that devolution is right liberalism. It will make more political thought and more politicians and it is just the school for the future that is wanted to put India by the side of Britain as equals in freedom.

BILL ON PROPOSED REFORM SCHEME BEING DRAFTED

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Wedgwood, Mr. Montagu stated that a Bill embodying his and Lord Chelmsford's proposals was being drafted. He could not say whether the drafting would be finished in three months. It was a very complicated business.

Mr. A. F. Whyte asked: When will the Standing Committee on Indian affairs be set up?

Mr. Montagu replied:—"I cannot answer that question until the Government has decided its policy."

MR. CHINTAMANI'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 18.

In a signed article in the reform number of the "Servant of India" published this morning the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, Editor, the "Leader" says:—"It is not necessary to agree with every opinion that is expressed, every proposition that is enunciated and every proposal that is made in the report. To acknowledge in the most handsome manner is to say that its illustrious authors have striven earnestly to meet rality. For the first time during the 23 years of my acquaintance with the Indian affairs have I come across in a State paper bearing the signatures of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State sentiments which we, the Nationalists of India, had hitherto the monopoly of uttering on the principles of Indian Government. Many a passage is reminiscent of Mr. Gokhale and our other elder statesmen of the National Congress more than of the looking backwards of Anglo-India."

Writing in the same paper Mr. A. P. Sen of Lucknow says:—"It is however, fair to recognise that the reforms recommended are the most progressive yet formulated by any Secretary of State or Governor-General. For the first time there is no conflict between the Government and people."

Dr. Promothonath Banerji of Calcutta ays:—"The Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms is a step towards self-government. I must confes, however, that it falls short of our expectation and will fail to evoke much enthusiasm."

Mr. M. V. Joshi, Advocate, Nagpur, says:—"The proposals are a bold and genuine attempt to realise the promise made on the 20th of August last. They concede the main principles of the Congress-League scheme."

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN PETROGRAD.

EXTENDING TO FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 18.

COPENHAGEN.—Travellers from Petrograd state that there are 500 cases of cholera in Petrograd daily and thousands at Saratov. The epidemic is extending to Finland.

AIR-RAID WARNING IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19th, 7-5 a.m.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., July 20.

PARIS.—An air raid warning was given at midnight and all clear was sounded at 12-45 a.m.

INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

JAPAN TO HELP CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE FROM AMERICA EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

TOKIO.—The Government is seeking advice of the Special Diplomatic Commission and of the Genro or council of elder statesmen before finally deciding to intervene in Siberia. The Genro on July 15th heard the Government's report concerning the proposed despatch of troops thither. It is believed that the Genro fully supports the Government, which is stated to have practically decided to help the Czecho-Slovaks. It is believed that the latter also have the moral support of the Allies and will soon receive material assistance from America.

PROPOSED JOINT EFFORT BY AMERICA AND JAPAN OPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

A telegram to "The Times" from Tokio dated 15th July, says, that the Diplomatic Advisory Council should have met to-day to approve the Government decisions in connection with the American proposals for a joint American and Japanese intervention but the meeting was postponed owing to the opposition of two members who considered that the situation in Siberia was not critical enough to necessitate Japanese action.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS ADVANCING S. OF LAKE BAIKAL.

SEMENOFF ENGAGING BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking dated the 15th states that the Czecho-Slovaks are advancing along the railway south of Lak Baikal. Semenoff is again engaging the Bolsheviks.

SPANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

SPANISH MINISTER WITH FAMILY SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 3-55 p.m., July 19.

ATHENS.—A Spanish steamer with the Spanish Minister to Greece, Senhor Lopez Devega, on board *en route* for Spain has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The steamer flew the Spanish flag. The Minister with his family were rescued. Germany had been notified of Senhor Lopez Devega's departure six days previously.

IMPERIAL GATHERING.

SIR R. BORDEN ON INCLUSION OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 18.

Sir Robert Borden, Sir Joseph Ward and Messrs. Massey and Montagu were present at a unchon given by the Indian residents in London to Indian representatives to the Imperial Conference.

Responding to the toast of the guests Sir Robert Borden said, nobody could look back on the events of the last eighteen months without feeling how necessary and desirable had been the inclusion of India in the Imperial gatherings. On behalf of Canada and indeed of all Dominions, he wished the people of India god-speed in the great advance which lay before them.

OUR BOMBING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19, 12-30 a.m.,
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 18.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: We dropped eleven and a half tons of bombs on the 17th July on dumps, railway and Brugeoise works A few enemy machines were encountered. We shot down three aeroplanes and drove down one. One British is missing.

We also shot down six balloons in flames.

CHANGE IN MINISTRY.

BECOMES ASSISTENT FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., July 20.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Werthington-Evans has been appointed to succeed Lord Robert Cecil as Minister of Blockade.

Lord Robert Cecil has been appointed Assistant Foreign Secretary.

Major-General Seely has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to act as Deputy for the Minister of Munitions and Mr. Waldorf Astor has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry.

Owing to the increasing burdens of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour expressed the wish that Lord Robert Cecil should take a larger and more responsible part in the work of the Foreign Office.

MR. ASAF ALI'S TRIAL.

MAGISTRATE'S REFUSAL OF ADJOURNMENT.

MR. DAVAR'S ARGUMENT.

FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 18.

Mr. Asaf Ali's trial began at 10-45 yesterday. He motored down to the court with his counsel, Messrs. Davar and Azad, who had arrived from Bombay the previous evening. Pandit Neki Ram Sharma was already there. The court room was packed to overflowing and large crowds filled the Court compound. Mr. Asaf Ali's case was taken up and first Mr. Davar applied to the Court to adjourn the trial pending application for transfer. The application was rejected and the Magistrate proceeded with the case. Some ten witnesses were produced. Two proved the service of the Chief Commissioner's order of the 12th June. One was a formal witness. Some stated that they attended the meeting on the 18th June after paying Rs. 1-4-0, the life subscription and signing the declaration forms as members of the League. Two said they had stayed at the *dharmsala* as travellers on certain dates which they did not remember. The Court then rose for lunch at 1-30.

Coming out of the Court Mr. Asaf Ali was greeted with copious shewers of rose petals and cheers and shouts of "Vande Mataram" punctuated the intervals between the court room and the car which awaited Mr. Davar. Messrs. Davar and Azad were also snowed under rose petals as they drove away with Mr. Asaf Ali to their hotel for lunch, the enthusiastic crowd cheering. The demonstration was recurrent on every emergence from the court room.

PUNDIT NEKI RAM'S CASE.

Pundit Neki Ram Sharma's case was called next. The evidence being the same was quickly recorded. The Punditji was similarly greeted on coming out of the dock. It was rumoured that a large police force would keep order in the Court compound, but in spite of large crowds of people it was not necessary. The tension kept the people perfectly orderly. Hourly news of the proceedings were reaching the furthest confines of Delhi through voluntary couriers.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION.

The general impression of the people after hearing the prosecution evidence has become less clouded regarding the nature of the case. The Public Prosecutor informed the Court when Mr. Davar objected to filing the register of members and members' declaration forms as irrelevant, that the prosecution proposed to prove that the Home Rule League was a public body and its meeting even when confined to members only would be public meetings. Mr. Davar has made a deep impression on the people of Delhi both by his forensic eloquence and firm handling of the case. It is generally considered that the defence were fortunate in securing such an eminent counsel. He is assisted by Messrs. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, A. C. Bose, Ramkishore, Abdul Rahman and Md. Taqee, pleaders and the personal friends of Mr. Asaf Ali among the members of the local bar, namely Messrs. S. Rauf Ali, Khaja Ataullah, Bedrul Islam, Bar.-at-Law, and Messrs. S. N. Bose, Shivnarin and Nawal Kishore, Pleaders, are taking a prominent part in consultations.

MR. DAVAR APPLIES FOR ADJOURNMENT.

At the opening of the case Mr. Davar said: Before your Worship starts with the case I have an application to make on behalf of both the accused under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code and that is an application to adjourn the case pending the application for transfer of the trial we propose to make to a higher authority.

The Magistrate: Whom do you propose to move?

Mr. Davar: I cannot tell you at this stage and it is not a point which concerns this Court, but I may mention that I have a right to move the Chief Court of Lahore for the transfer of the case from Delhi, or under section 527 the Governor-General in Council, asking them to transfer this case altogether from this province to another Court outside this province. Your Worship will understand in making this application we mean no disrespect to you, but it is necessary in the interest of the accused on account of certain circumstances which have transpired in the course of these proceedings and which, the accused has been advised, would necessitate a transfer and which have raised a reasonable apprehension in his mind that he will not get a fair trial. The section I wish to refer you to, runs in this form. The application is made under clause 1-A, of section 526. (Reads the first part).

Counsel was then reading the second part when the Magistrate intervened and said: "I have nothing to do with that."

Mr. Davar: Yes, but so far as the first part goes according to the authorities what is necessary the moment an application is made, is an adjournment.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Magistrate: This Court is subordinate to the Punjab Chief Court and that Court has recently issued instructions that notwithstanding such application the Court should proceed to record evidence until it arrives at the stage calling upon the accused to enter upon his defence.

Mr. Davar: I have got a ruling of the Punjab Chief Court which runs in an exactly opposite direction and the case I am citing, is in Vol. 5, Punjab Law Reporter, a case decided by the Chief Judge.

Magistrate: What is the date of that ruling?

Mr. Davar: November, 1903.

Magistrate: That is entirely obsolete.

Mr. Davar: Entirely obsolete!

Magistrate: Yes, entirely obsolete. (Addressing Public Prosecutor), Mr. Suraj Narain, can you let me have the recent Chief Court instructions? It is either in the year 1915 or 1916, send for it.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Public Prosecutor: At the same time I may draw your attention, Sir, to clause 6, section 526, which requires notice to be given to the Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Davar: That refers to the Public Prosecutor in a superior Court when an application for transfer is moved and it does not contemplate notice here. The point whether it is a correct procedure to allow an adjournment, has been discussed by other High Courts of superior jurisdiction, in any case certainly of equal jurisdiction and each Court has held that continuation of the procedure under these circumstances amounts to a public waste of time and proceedings are liable to be void.

Magistrate: I as a Subordinate Court am obliged to follow those instructions. They were issued as the Chief Court found that transfer applications were frequently made for the purpose of delay.

Mr. Davar: That is prejudging the application.

"NOT PREJUDGING."

Magistrate: Not at all. This was the view of the Chief Court when these instructions were issued.

Mr. Davar: Yes, but these are general instructions and at times general instructions followed in a general way might end in disastrous results. I shall have no hesitation in satisfying your Worship that this application is more than *bona fide* and is partly due to a gross indiscretion of a superior officer who has regulated the procedure for you to follow in this case. In his order, this officer has said that the Defence of India Act is the most important Act on the Statute Book, and in case anyone is found guilty, the Government have a right to demand that punishment shall be condign. It is most unwarrantable language for a judicial officer to have used. If this does not cause a reasonable apprehension in the mind of an accused person, I do not know what else might, and in the course of my 18 years' practice I have made dozens of such applications and under such circumstances they have always been granted. This is a case where the transfer of the case is absolutely imperative and the application for transfer is therefore necessary under the circumstances and I would be wanting in my duty to my client if I did not advise him to do what I am now asking your Worship on his behalf to do. In matters of this kind in their ministerial capacity the Chief Court may issue general instructions, but where such instructions come in conflict with the code, they should be construed very carefully.

Magistrate: I cannot find anything in the code stating that the proceeding shall be stayed forthwith.

Mr. Davar: There are a number of authorities which are conclusive on the point.

Magistrate: I did not say authorities and it is the Procedure Code I am talking of. Can you show that the instructions are in conflict with the law?

Mr. Davar: The point is that under orders made by the District Magistrate and under the Defence of India Consolidation Rules the trial is to be conducted in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. If the District Magistrate had wished that the trial should proceed under the Punjab Chief Court's instructions I could understand the situation and I quite appreciate your Worship's position. As I said no kind of disrespect is meant by making this application.

Magistrate: My dear fellow, I do not take it as a disrespect.

Mr. Davar: I thought it right to tell you that the objection was not to you personally, but to the officer subordinate to the District Magistrate where the atmosphere is saturated with such an amount of feeling and an application for transfer becomes necessary. Of course, its result depends on the higher authorities, they may grant it or may not grant it. This is the fortune or misfortune of the accused. My instructions are to ask for a transfer and therefore an adjournment must follow as the authorities lay down.

CHIEF COURT'S RULING IN 1911.

Public Prosecutor: The ruling of 1911 of the Punjab Chief Court clearly lays down that the Court is quite competent to hear the evidence. (Reads an extract from the ruling).

Mr. Davar: May the accused come out of the dock? I wish to speak to him.

Magistrate: If you go to the corner you can talk to him without his coming out.

Mr. Davar: Your Worship won't allow him a chair?

Magistrate: I am not in the habit of allowing a chair to accused persons; and at this stage the book containing the Chief Court's instructions, arrived and after perusing it the Magistrate said: The result will be that we shall proceed up to the con-

(Continued on page 10.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 20th July, 1918.

THE NEW PORTENTS.

The desire to temper conciliation with coercion, and *vice versa*, has been a favourite and traditional device with the Indian bureaucracy. None the less the recrudescence of repression, which appears to be an all-India manifestation just now, comes with astonishing cynicism simultaneously with the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals which ostensibly represent a first substantial instalment of responsible Government! The appalling incongruity of the whole thing is heightened by the fact that both the Viceroy and the Secretary of State gave a solemn undertaking that opportunity would be given for free and full discussion of their proposals, and yet the publication of their Report has synchronised with the most shameless suppression of important organs of public opinion in the country.

We have had occasion to draw attention to the campaign against the public press in the Punjab recently renewed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, as well as to the lesser vagaries in the same direction of his "twin-soul" in Burma, Sir Reginald Craddock. Messrs. Hailey and Beadon of Delhi fame, of course, constitute an independent constellation of equal magnitude, and have already distinguished themselves in sufficient and numerous ways. It appears, however, that, moved by a noble emulation, they have no wish that "Imperial Delhi" should remain behindhand compared with Lahore or Rangoon in so congenial a task as the persecution of newspapers. So, presumably as a modest beginning, a leaf has been taken out of the book of Sir Reginald Craddock. A Delhi correspondent writes to us as follows:

"While Great Britain is shedding blood for the freedom of small nations, her agents in India are apparently determined to follow a despotic policy, and especially the Imperial capital is under the sway of an autocracy. A new era of repression has again begun lately and every kind of effort is being made to suppress all political activities, so that the next session of the Congress may probably not be a success in Delhi. But there are still higher powers, who rule the destinies of all, and it cannot be the will of Providence that one-fifth of the human race shall always remain in bondage and slavery. The Congress work is going on at its full swing in Delhi and is sure to meet with success in spite of every obstacle in the way. After the arrest of Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, on the 6th inst., a new kind of oppression has been put into practice, i.e., since Monday last (8-7-1918) no copies of "New India" have been delivered in Delhi, the same being intercepted by the Postal authorities under the orders of the Department. It is a curious way of confiscating one's legal property without even issuing him a notice to the effect!

The last issue of "New India" delivered here is dated 3rd instant and no further copies have been allowed to reach the subscribers. I do not know what Mrs. Besant or any of her co-workers has written in such issues, which will set the Jumna on fire, or which will hypnotise the people of Delhi to rush into unlawful and unconstitutional deeds. Such absurdities are beyond one's comprehension, the more so as no such untoward phenomenon has happened since the the birth of "New India," when there was no such restriction placed on its entry into the Imperial Capital. Thus three great Home Rule leaders are excluded from the Province of Delhi, *viz.*, Lokomania Tilak and Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal in person and Mrs. Annie Besant through her paper, of which the country should like a careful note."

We do not profess to know on what line of reasoning Lord Chelmsford and his Government have persuaded themselves to be a silent, and, by inference, an approving witness of the inept antics, such as we have noted, of the subordinate administrations, at a time like this. The Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, it is claimed, are to prepare India for full responsible Government. Looking around on what is going on in almost all parts of the country, one is constrained to ask whether the policy that Lord Ronaldshay in Bengal, Lord Pentland in Madras, Sir M. O'Dwyer in the Punjab, and Messrs. Hailey and Beadon in Delhi, not to mention others of their *confreres*, are pursuing, is intended to prepare India for the reception of the Montagu-Chelmsford "reforms"! Be that as it may, the country cannot afford to overlook the significance of the manoeuvre. It has a direct and distinct bearing on the final verdict that must be pronounced on the Reform Scheme, inasmuch as the bureaucrats, whose powers of doing mischief are left intact under it, are clearly showing the kind of spirit in which they will approach the constitutional change in contemplation, and the sort of help that may be expected from them in the task of enforcing the devolution of powers from the bureaucracy to the people. Let the country be forewarned.

STATE OR COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

The question of State or Company management of railways has been brought into immediate prominence by the fact that the existing contract of the East Indian Company with the Secretary of State terminates next year. The question of the future administration of this great railway system has got to be decided soon, and it is not surprising that in certain quarters attempts should be made to have the decision determined in their own interest. The Government of India enquiry as to whether railways in India should be managed by the State or Companies has, so far at least as the Indian public view is concerned, evoked strong expression of view in favour of State management, and we trust that the Government of India, when they come to a final decision with regard to the East Indian Company, will respect this view. Their decision in this matter will, in all likelihood, mean the formulation of the future railway policy of India and, if that policy is at once to be in the interests and with the consent of the people of India, it is essential that State management of the railway system throughout the country should be its main feature.

The Government of India have enquired as to whether it would be desirable to transfer the East Indian Company to an Indian company with a board composed partly of Indians and partly of Europeans. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in its reply to the Government, says that the Home Boards are to be preferred; that is, that the existing system should be retained. The Chamber does not think that it will be possible to constitute a board of strength and permanence in India. While expressing this view, the Chamber, however, states that it does not mean to suggest that greater control than is at present possible should not be exercised in this country over the administration of the E. I. Company Railway Board. This, it suggests, can be secured by Richard Strachey's Consulting Committee which, for lack of defined functions, proper status, fixed duties and responsibilities, has not been as efficient a controlling agency as it could be made. According to the Chamber, the Consulting Committee might be made definitely representative of the commercial community, and, through it, the general public, by empowering certain bodies, such as the Chambers of Commerce, to appoint its members both European and Indian. The Committee might be empowered to consider complaints and applications for concessions, having for their object the encouragement of local industries and might take effective part in the management of the railway. The Chamber proceeds to contrast the advantages of European and Indian Board management. While admitting the many advantages of Indian management, it prefers European management because of "the superior experience" of Europeans who have long been associated with railway management in India, "the technical knowledge possessed by some of the European members," "the greater leisure which enables European Directors to devote to this work," "the greater stability of the European Directors as against the continual changes in an Indian Directorate which would be inevitable, the absence of Consulting Engineers in India," and because of "the close touch a European Directorate in England is with the Secretary of State and the India Office." We have detailed the views of the Bengal Chamber merely to show how determined the advocates of the vested interests of European Capitalism in India are to prevent the railways being managed primarily in accordance with the wishes and in the interests of the Indian people. Indian public opinion demands complete State management. It prefers neither a European nor an Indian Board management, on the lines suggested by the Government of India, to State management. This view, it is interesting to note, is strengthened by the experience of England during the war.

Speaking in the House of Commons the other day, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, described the beneficial results of the complete State control which is now being exercised over English railways in the national interest:

Passing to the control exercised by the Board of Trade, he dealt with the railways of Great Britain, which were the first large undertakings to be brought under control by the State. This control had been thoroughly satisfactory. It had been possible through the unified system of control to operate the railways as a single unit. They had thereby secured the maximum of efficiency and had been able to make very substantial economies. Goods were sent by the shortest routes quite irrespective of any companies' boundaries, there was a common use of railway companies' rolling stock, and to a very considerable extent trades' wagons were used for the general trade of the country. It was now a common practice to operate much heavier trains, and the loading per wagon was very much heavier than it was prior to the war. Notwithstanding the number of men who had been withdrawn from the country, the railway companies were carrying more passengers exclusive of military account than they had ever carried before, and the goods traffic, quite independently of traffic on Government account, was also heavier than at any time in their history.

The Indian public expect similar and other advantages to accrue if the railways in India are taken entirely under State control, which they could only be if they were State managed. The Bengal Chamber does not touch on the arguments which the advocates of State management have advanced over and over again. It does not deal with these arguments for the simple reason that they are unanswerable. They are based on the fundamental conception that the railway system in the country must conduce to the convenience, comfort of the Indian people and to the industrial and commercial development of the country. The present system not merely disregards the convenience and comfort of the bulk of the passengers, who make the profits of railway companies, but it also places the Indian industrialists at a great disadvantage as compared with European industrialists. And it is the latter fact which explains why the Bengal Chamber is anxious to let things be as they are.

Notes of the Day.

Austria.

Recent telegrams have contained ample evidence to show that the situation in the ramshackle empire is going from bad to worse. To-day's telegram shows how really serious the situation is. Field-Marshal Conrad Hoetzendorf has resigned. The request of the Field-Marshal "to be relieved of his command" is obviously the result of the serious set-back which the Austrian forces have just undergone at the hands of the Italians. And it is mainly to consider this set-back and reaction that the Austrian Premier has suddenly convoked the Cabinet and the party leaders. Nor is that the only cause of anxiety. The food situation is getting "menacing." Finally, there is the war-weariness and the growing disillusionment among the masses as to the real object for which they have to undergo unprecedented sacrifices.

Penalty of Patriotism.

The European Man Power Committee have started their operations in which they seem to have little heart in this Presidency. A goodly number of candidates can be obtained from the Government offices, the police and local commercial and other houses. Energetic measures cannot fail of success; but when paper schemes continue for weeks and discussions are indulged in with an idea at the back of the head that the results will not be in proportion to the efforts expended nothing substantial can eventuate. The root of the slackness lies partly in Simla. For the moment it has passed critical notice; but after the war it will amaze both ourselves and our Allies, if not also our present enemies, to find that the Simla authorities actually went out of their way to censure a provincial Government for "taking precipitate action" in the matter of European mobilisation. The "Looker-On" commenting on the extraordinary attitude of the Government of India in this connection remarks:

"If the Government of India would imitate Burma instead of rapping the plucky province on the knuckles we common or garden folks would not live in health resorts, who are really acquainted with the strained realities of life, and who know, moreover, the feelings and wishes of the non-official European community as a body, we should have more respect for it."

Certificate for Rejected Volunteers.

Another praiseworthy act of the Government of Burma in the matter of recruitment is the system of giving an official letter to candidates who have volunteered for war service intimating that their offers cannot be accepted owing to certain contingencies. At any rate the recipients of these letters will have the satisfaction of having come forward to discharge their military obligations. There are doubtless numerous men in other parts of British India who desire to be enrolled in the Army, but whom the heads of their offices—Government or mercantile—decline permission to do so, to whom the issue of such letters would be a bare act of fairness. After the war, those who have not participated in it actively and who are of the proper age and physical fitness will deservedly come in for the contempt of the survivors of those families who have given of their best in the country's cause.

A Revolting Case.

We pointed out on Wednesday how what little has been published about the tragedy that is being enacted in Bengal calls for an immediate public commission of an enquiry into the whole subject of the treatment of political suspects, internees and state-prisoners. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes an extract from a petition submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council on May 22 by Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, a state-prisoner now in the Rajsahye Central Jail. Jogesh Chandra was arrested in October 1916 in Calcutta and he thus describes what happened on the fifth day after his arrest:

"That on the 5th day at about 5 p.m. I was again taken to the office at Kyd Street. There the officer (of the first day) according to the proposal of an officer in European costume called and they four took me to the latrine. There one man took hold of my hands, another head, and the officer in European costume pressed my nostrils and the Methar put a commodeful of urine mixed with stools and thrust and poured it all over my face. Then they kept me in my cell and did not allow me to have a wash. All these days I was not allowed to take my bath and got only 2 or 3 luchis for food and that, too, not every day."

Wanted Open Enquiry.

The case of this detenu, who was subjected to this revolting treatment, was, according to the "Patrika", brought to the notice of Lord Ronaldshay by the Hon. Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, some time ago, though, as the "Patrika" says, "we are yet to see what action has been taken by his Excellency to enquire into the allegations of Jogesh Chandra, which are of the gravest nature." These allegations constitute a fresh material calling for an open enquiry which alone can determine their truth or falsity.

Islam in Russia.

Mr. Arnold Toynbee gave an interesting lecture to the Central Asian Society in mail week on "Islam in Russia," which is reported by the London correspondent of the "Englishman." The Islamic strains in Russia are very diversified. The Moslems in European Russia, said the lecturer, were practically Europeans of Moslem religion, and provided the material for what might be termed a transitional element between East and West. On the other hand, and at the other end of the scale, there were nomadic tribes in Turkestan, which till half a century ago were the most isolated and fanatical of any in Islam, and were still in the dark ages produced by the barbarian invasion. In fact, almost every type of economic life and culture, or want of culture, is to be found among the Russian Moslems. Mr. Toynbee showed that after the revolution there was a widespread movement among the Moslems for cultural unity within the Russian system. This has been greatly checked however by the accession to power of the Bolsheviks.

Future Possibilities.

This has turned the scales all over Russia in favour of separation and against unity and the Moslems have shared in the tendency. In many directions they have been claiming territorial, as distinct from cultural, autonomy. Mr. Toynbee thinks that if the Russian Empire is re-established in whole or part under a federal system, the movement for unity may revive. Its underlying idea was that such unity would mean the formation of a strong Moslem party in Russia, which would be able to exercise a marked Islamic influence. It is typical of the close attention Germany pays to Moslem affairs that Mr. Toynbee had to confess that the only detailed account he had obtained of the proceedings of an All-Russian Moslem Conference at Moscow a year ago, was from a German paper.

"The Influenza."

The following extract from the "Review of Reviews" of March 1895, which a correspondent has unearthed, will be read with some interest:

When the frost began to give, the influenza descended upon us, as its fashion is, striking down high and low, rich and poor, with a preference, indeed, for the well-to-do. First among the victims who were prostrated by this detestable substitute for the malarial fevers of hotter lands was the Prime Minister, while Mr. Balfour kept him company in his misfortune. Sneezing, coughing, feverish malaise, and general cold in the head became the order of the day. It really seemed as if, as in Ancient Egypt, when the angel of death facilitated the Exodus, there was not one household that escaped. But although many died from its after-effects, and business has had to be carried on short-handed, the influenza did not perceptibly affect the volume of our active life. Armies can fight when a large proportion of their rank and file are in hospital, and politics and business know no perceptible abatement in their feverish velocity, though statesmen go to bed with influenza, and 10 per cent. of the clerks in the counting house are not able to leave home.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency returned to Government House, Poona on Thursday morning.

Colonel Brownrigg, Major Goldie, Major Le Breton and Mr. Davidson have arrived at Government House, Poona.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to appoint Major-General H. H. Maharaja of Patiala as Honorary Colonel, the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK ON A LARGE FRONT.

ADVANCE MADE AT CERTAIN POINTS.

NO CHANGE ON MARNE OR IN CHAMPAGNE.

TOTAL FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS.

On Thursday morning, the French attacked from the region between Fontenoy on the Aisne as far as Belleau and made an advance at certain points, taking prisoners. Southwestward of Rheims, the French have retaken Monvoison and Chenclareine and the Italians have taken Clairizet.

The French are inflicting deadly counter-attacks as frequent as, and more vigorous than, enemy attacks, particularly south of the Marne; while, the Americans there have entirely regained their positions. After breaking the German offensive on the fronts of Champagne and Montagne de Rheims on the 15th, 16th and 18th July the French in conjunction with American troops on the 18th July advanced to attack the German positions between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of forty-five kilometres and penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of several miles.

The German Press commenting on the offensive are singularly restrained and think that they are only in the beginning of it.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: We attacked this morning from the region of Fontenoy on the Aisne as far as the region of Belleau. We advanced at certain points two to three kilometres and have taken prisoners. There was no change during the night on the Marne or in the Champagne.

South-west of Nanteuil-la-Fosse we stopped dead a violent enemy attack.

North of Prosnes an attack by the enemy Guard troops failed completely.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PROGRESS S. W. OF RHEIMS.

GERMANS MAKE SLIGHT PROGRESS N. OF ST. AGNAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18, 2-40 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

It is authoritatively stated that the French started a considerable counter-attack this morning between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons. It is believed that all is progressing well. The French have retaken Monvoison and Chenclareine and the Italians have retaken Clairizet, south-westward of Rheims.

The Germans made slight progress northward of St. Agnan.

ITALIANS' BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

ENEMY PREVENTED FROM REACHIN POURCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing at midnight says:

It was a brilliant Italian counter-attack that prevented the Germans from reaching the important point of Pourcy.

The French are delivering counter-attacks as frequent as and more vigorous than enemy attacks, especially south of the Marne, where there are indications that stabilisation is at hand.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR VILLERS-BRETONNEUX.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED NEAR HEBUTERNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18, 1-0 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The Australians carried out a successful local enterprise on the night of the 17th July in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux, advancing our line south-eastward over upwards of a mile of the front, and capturing two field guns and a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We slightly improved our positions eastward of Hebuterne. We carried out a successful raid southward of Hebuterne and drove off raiders southward of Bucquoy. There was considerable hostile artillery activity northward of Bailleul.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY BRITISH AVIATORS.

ENEMY WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18, 4-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

The Air Ministry in an official communiqué states that aeroplanes on Tuesday night bombed the works at Hateendingen and Burbach with good results, doing appreciable damage. We also bombed the aerodrome with good results. All returned.

The aeroplanes on Wednesday successfully attacked the rail sidings at Thionville. All returned.

GERMAN STRENGTH ON WEST FRONT.

SITUATION DISTINCTLY IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17, 2-55 p.m.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 19.

It is authoritatively stated that hitherto twenty-seven German divisions have been identified as actually engaged, while, including the reserve divisions, probably about fifty enemy divisions are participating in the offensive. Prince Rupprecht's reserves have not been sufficiently drawn upon to exclude the possibility of an attack in the north. The situation is officially regarded as distinctly good.

FIFTY GERMAN DIVISIONS ENGAGED.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES AT MORONVILLERS MASSIF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18, 8 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing this morning says: Fifty German divisions were brought up on the 15th July, some of which have not been engaged so it is open to the enemy to pursue the attack.

The enemy suffered most heavily at the Moronvillers massif, advancing under the eyes of the French artillery observers and piles of dead can be distinguished on the slopes of the hills. A notable feature in the Eastern Champagne was the smooth working of the carrier pigeon service under German bombardment.

YORKSHIRES SUCCESSFUL RAID S. OF ROBECQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18, 11-40 p.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

A British communiqué says:—

The Yorkshires made a successful raid south-eastward of Robecq taking 30 prisoners.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE.

PLATEAUX COMMANDING SOISSONS REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19th, 2-30 a.m.
Recd. 0-25 a.m. July, 20.

Last night's French communiqué said: After breaking the German offensive on the fronts of Champagne and Montagne de Rheims on the 15th, 16th and 18th July, the French in conjunction with American troops on the 18th July advanced to attack the German positions between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of forty-five kilometres. Starting from the front of Ambleny-Longpont-Troesnes-Bourosches, we considerably advanced into enemy lines and reached the plateaux commanding Soissons on the south-west and the region of Chaudin.

Violent fighting is going on between Villers-helon and Normy-sur-Ourcq. Our troops south of Ourcq passed the general line of Marizy-Ste-Genevieye-Hautevesnes-Belleau. Over twenty villages were recaptured and several thousands of prisoners and important booty was taken.

Nothing important occurred elsewhere.

Our aviators participated most brilliantly in the battle on the 16th July and 17th July. Our bombing machines on the 16th July ceaselessly attacked the Marne bridges. The Germans debouching on the northern and southern banks were machinegunned and bombed and lost heavily and were frequently scattered. The bridge thrown in front of Dormans was flooded with projectiles and collapsed and convoys crossing it were engulfed.

Twenty-one tons of explosives were dropped in daytime and fourteen tons at night on the enemy rear. Explosives and fires and much damage were observed.

There were numerous airfights. Twenty-one German machines were felled disabled and five balloons set on fire. A gale and torrential showers occurred on the 17th July, nevertheless good results were obtained. Twelve German machines and four balloons were felled and destroyed. Six tons of explosives were employed in attacks on the Marne crossings.

BETWEEN AISNE AND MARNE.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED SEVERAL MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19th, 4-5 a.m.
Recd. 0-25 a.m. July, 20.

An American communiqué says: American troops co-operating with the French between the Aisne and the Marne penetrated enemy lines to a depth of several miles, capturing many prisoners and guns.

ENEMY DESTROYERS BOMBED OFF FLANDERS COAST.

THREE GERMAN MACHINES DESTROYED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

The Admiralty states that from 11th to 17th of July the Air Force units co-operating with the Navy bombed and machine-gunned enemy destroyers off the Flanders coast, directly hitting one destroyer. On one of these occasions five enemy seaplanes approached, but immediately withdrew.

The enemy aircraft has been active and attacked our bombers. We destroyed three aeroplanes and drove down four. Two British are missing and two crashed after collision.

Our bombers hindered the enemy attempts to salve the destroyer recently sunk off Zeebrugge.

ADVICE OF CAUTION FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES

MORE POWERFUL BLOW MAY FALL ELSEWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 19.

Authoritative quarters in London advise caution in predicting the course of events on the Western front. Undoubtedly the German attack on the 15th was intended to bring off a great strategic success, but as this has not materialised it is not improbable that they will utilise a large number of divisions still in reserve to deliver an even more powerful blow elsewhere.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

SINGULARLY RESTRAINED IN TONE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 19.

AMSTERDAM.—Comments in the German press on the offensive are characterised by singular restraint.

The military correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" admits the difficulty of utilising the factor of surprise and says that without surprise success can hardly be expected. He thinks, that the Germans are only at the beginning of the offensive. Other experts take the same line.

ITALIAN SERIAL FEAT.

8,000 KILOGRAMS OF BOMBS DROPPED MARITIME FORTRESS AT POLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

An Italian communiqué says, on the night of the 16th the Italian naval airships and aeroplanes dropped 8,000 kilogrammes of bombs on military works and maritime fortress at Pola.

GENERAL CARDONA'S RETIREMENT.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 19.

It is officially explained that a wrong inference has been drawn regarding the announcement of the 13th July concerning General Cadorna and others. They were placed on the retired list because they were no longer holding active commands but this in no way implied that they were being punished, more particularly, as the whole subject of the Carporetto defeat is still under consideration.

CLAN ROBERTSON REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 19.

BUENOS AIRES.—The steamer Clan Robertson which was beached in the roadstead has been refloated.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

CABINET AND PARTY LEADERS SUDDENLY CONVOKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 19.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna telegram states that the Emperor has written a letter to Field-Marshal Conrad Hoetzendorf granting his request to be relieved of his command and appointing him Colonel of the Bodyguard, hereditary.

Count Seidler suddenly convoked the Cabinet and the party leaders on Saturday night to consider the menacing food situation and the news from the south-western front.

GERMAN RAILWAY SYSTEM AT METZ-SABLON.

ENEMY'S WAR TRAFFIC MATERIALLY REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 19.

The Prese Bureau has issued a striking photograph of the damage caused by the raids of the British Independent Air Force on the German railway system at Metz-Sablon. It shows the exceptionally destructive bursts in the engine sheds and workshops, the remains of two incinerated trains, and the great damage to net work of lines. The significant feature is the almost complete absence of the rolling stock, thus showing that the 25 raids since June 21st, upon this important junction have materially reduced the enemy's war traffic.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

GENERAL ELECTION PROBABLE IN NOVEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

"The Times" states that a general election is probable in November and that the Nationalists will return to the House of Commons on Tuesday.

GUARDING GERMAN EMBASSY AT MOSCOW.

RUSSIAN REFUSAL TO ALLOW FOREIGN DETACHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

A wireless Russian official message says:—Germany requested Russia's consent to the despatch of a German battalion to guard the Embassy at Moscow. Germany disclaimed the intention to occupy Moscow. The Government replied that it was prepared to furnish a trustworthy and sufficient Russian guard, but could in no case permit the presence of a foreign military detachment in Moscow. It hoped that Germany would not insist.

INCREASED CULTIVATION IN BRITAIN.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., July 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Prothero stated that over 300,000 women, 60,000 soldiers and 10,000 German prisoners and interned aliens were now working on the land. The arable area in Britain had been increased by over two million acres. Wheat and oats acreage had each increased by three quarters of a million acres and potato acreage by nearly a quarter of a million. Given the average harvest the food position of the Allies was decidedly better than in 1917 or 1916 and relief to our tonnage by not having to bring supplies from America was of the greatest assistance.

AMALGAMATION OF ENGLISH BANKS.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 19.

The "Times" states that the Government has sanctioned the amalgamation by which the Lloyd's Bank will take over the Capital and Counties Bank and will also acquire the control of the National Bank of Scotland and London and the River Plate Bank.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 19.

The death is announced of Mr. Douglas Graham Campbell (British Adviser to Government of Johore) and of juggler Cinquevalli.

NEW PEASANTS' MOVEMENT IN KIEFF AND PODOLIA.

MANY TOWNS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, July 17.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., July 19.

According to a Cracow telegram the "Czas" reports a new peasants' movement in the governments of Kieff and Podolia. The men are well-armed, including artillery, and have occupied several towns. They have stopped agricultural work and compelled the land-owners to make a hurried flight. The bulk of the harvest in Podolia has been destroyed in spite of close guard kept by the German soldiers.

SEDITION AND EMERGENCY POWERS.

REPORT OF THE ROWLATT COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS IN DETAIL.

NEW LEGISLATION TO MODIFY PRESENT SYSTEM.

We give below in full the recommendations of the Committee in regard to legislation for the future:—

The measures which we shall submit are of two kinds, viz., *Punitive*, by which term we mean measures better to secure the conviction and punishment of offenders, and *Preventive i.e.*, measures to check the spread of conspiracy and the commission of crime.

We may say at once that we do not expect very much from punitive measures. The conviction of offenders will never check such a movement as that which grew up in Bengal unless all the leaders can be convicted at the outset. Further, the real difficulties have been the scarcity of evidence due to various causes and the want of reliance, whether justified or not, on such evidence as there has been. The last difficulty is fundamental and cannot be remedied. No law can direct a court to be convinced when it is not.

PUNITIVE MEASURES (PERMANENT).

Legislation directed better to secure the punishment of seditious crime may take the shape either—

(a) of changes in the general law of evidence or procedure which, if should, would be advisable in regard to all crime, or

(b) changes in the substantive law of sedition or modifications in the rules of evidence and procedure in such cases designed to deal with the special features of that class of offence.

(a) Some changes have been suggested to us which we feel bound to assign to the first class.

Instances of this are:—

(1) An amendment of the law which excludes confessions or admissions unless made as required by section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) A relaxation of the rule of practice which requires corroboration of the testimony of an accomplice.

There could be no justification for making either of these changes in order to facilitate prosecutions in cases of sedition if in other cases they are allowed to remain as a proper safeguard against injustice. On the other hand, if we inquired whether these amendments should be made in the general law, we feel that we should be embarking on an investigation which, though perhaps not literally outside our terms of reference, must nevertheless be larger than we were really intended to pursue. It would involve eliciting the opinions of persons of experience in all parts of India and would postpone our report to a date when it might be useless. These and many other matters connected with Indian criminal procedure may be well worth investigating, but we cannot engraft an inquiry of that magnitude upon our task. We therefore only note the above points and pass from them.

There are, however, one or two points which, though of general application, we think we may advert to, because they involve no alteration but merely arise in connection with the observance of existing rules. We have had our attention pointedly drawn to the length of trials and of cross-examinations in particular. It is the duty of the court to disallow of its own motion either examination or cross-examination upon matters irrelevant or addressed directly or indirectly to a purely ulterior or collateral object and not to the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, or calculated to elicit directly or indirectly the disclosure of matters protected from disclosure by section 125 of the Evidence Act.

This duty is not only consistent with the Indian Evidence Act but directly arises out of it. It is not, however, in terms declared by it, and it is one of the disadvantages of Codes that, while they are useful in many respects, they sometimes tend to fetter the exercise of independent common sense. This leads us to hesitate before recommending that this duty be expressly declared by a new section. We are not clear whether just as the absence of such a declaration may sometimes lead to the duty being lost sight of, its insertion might not lead to its exercise without due discretion. It seems to us a point upon which experienced judicial opinion in India might well be elicited.

The same observations apply to the undoubted rule of law that the Court shall take as conclusive (save as excepted by section 153) the answer of a witness upon a question put as to credit only and shall not treat the mere making of the suggestion involved in the question as indicating any foundation for it.

We think, however, that no harm can be done by amending section 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which prohibits promises or threats to induce an accused person to disclose or withhold any matter) so as to make it clear that there is no prohibition of a promise, whether to an accused or any other person, of protection against injury caused by the criminal acts of others. We do not think that this is really any alteration of the section at all. Such a promise as is referred to is only an assurance that he will get what he would be entitled to in any case. If it is an alteration, however, its advisability is too obvious for discussion.

(b) Points of Special Application.

(b) As regards changes specially relating to seditious crime, we recommend three permanent additions to the law.

In the first place we think that a permanent enactment on the lines of Rule 25 A under the Defence of India Act is required. That rule provides for the punishment of persons having prohibited documents (which may have to be defined anew; in their possession or control with (as we read the effect of the words used) intent to publish or circulate them. In its present form, however, the substance of the offence is confounded with the presumptive evidence of it. The drafting should, in our judgment, be recast, and the penalty seems too high for times of peace, seeing that the offence is merely possession with an intent not yet acted upon.

We also recommend that the principle of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (which provides for an order requiring notification of residence after release in the case of persons convicted a second time for certain offences) should be extended to all persons convicted of offences under Chapter VI of the Penal Code (offences against the State) whether previously convicted or not. Such persons might be ordered to give security for a period not exceeding two years for good behaviour so far as offences under Chapter VI are concerned, and in default be directed to notify their residence to Government, who should have power to restrict their movements for the period of two years after their release and prohibit them from addressing public meetings,—the term "public meetings" including in its scope political subjects as in section 4 of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1907.

Lastly we think that in all cases where there is a question of seditious intent, evidence of previous conviction for seditious crime or association (of an incriminating kind of course) with persons so convicted should be admissible upon written notice to the accused with such particulars and at such a time before the evidence is given as might be fair. What we have called seditious crime would, of course, have to be accurately defined.

EMERGENCY MEASURES (PUNITIVE).

The above are changes which, we think may usefully be made in the ordinary permanently working law of the land. We shall now indicate further Punitive measures (relating wholly to procedure) and also a scheme of Preventive measure, both of which relate solely to the present and possible future emergencies.

The lines on which we propose to cast our suggestions are as follows. We shall sketch out a scheme of Punitive and Preventive measures to be framed and enacted but not to come into force save upon a notification of the Governor-General in Council. This will provide for possible future emergencies. We shall suggest, however, a proviso that in respect of matters which have occurred hitherto or may occur (say) before the end of the war the scheme shall be in force at once without any notification. This will deal with the present emergency.

A further question may arise as to whether the whole enactment should be limited to a period of years. As the scheme we suggest is equally workable whether it is temporary or permanent we treat this point as purely one of policy and express no opinion.

The powers which we shall suggest for dealing with future emergencies must be ready for use at short notice. They must therefore be on the statute book in advance. That fact alone is calculated to have some moral effect, for it is then known exactly what a renewed anarchical movement will encounter. To postpone legislation till the danger is instant, is, in our view, to risk a recurrence of the history of the years 1906—17. Still, its emergency character must be emphasised.

In these circumstances we think that appropriate provisions should be framed and enacted, but should not come into force save upon a notification by the Governor-General in Council declaring the existence of a state of affairs justifying such action. The formula in which this declaration is to be made will require careful and accurate statement, its function being to safeguard the public against an unnecessary invocation of extraordinary powers. We do not think, however, that we should take it upon ourselves to draft it.

Emergency Powers of Different Degrees.

Further, as we have said, the powers we suggest will be both Punitive and Preventive and the latter will be of two degrees varying in stringency. The scheme ought to be capable of being called into operation in compartments and it is worth considering whether the necessary notifications might not be required to declare a higher degree of public danger to justify the use of some powers than of others. We venture to lay some stress on the desirability from every point of view of the Government being able to take mild measures early. This is hampered if they are obliged, in order to take mild measures to declare a state of affairs of great seriousness. On the other hand, they should not have authority to assume power to take stringent measures without pledging themselves to the declaration of a crisis of proportionate gravity. We have already intimated that we do not feel

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SEDITION AND EMERGENCY POWERS.

(Continued from page 9.)

called upon to draft any form of notfication but, to illustrate our suggestion of progressive notifications, if we may use that phrase, it might be sufficient, in order to call our punitive measures into force, to declare that seditious offences are prevalent and that it is expedient to provide for their speedy trial under the provisions of the Act, while for the invocation of the mild form of preventive measures it might be obligatory to declare that seditious movements were being extensively promoted, and for the more stringent preventive measures, that seditious outrage was occurring to a degree endangering public safety—or some such formulae.

The notifications should of course be capable of application to particular provinces or smaller areas.

Emergency Provisions for trials.

Coming now to the measures themselves, we are of opinion that provision should be made for the trial of seditious crime by Benches of three Judges without juries or assessors and without preliminary commitment proceedings or appeal. In short, the procedure we recommend should follow the lines laid down in sections 5—9 inclusive of the Defence of India Act.. It should be made clear that section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (relating to the giving in evidence under certain circumstances of depositions taken in the absence of an absconding accused) applies to these trials, it having, we understand, been questioned whether section 7 of the Defence of India Act has that effect.

We think it necessary to exclude juries and assessors mainly because of the terrorism to which they are liable. But terrorism apart, we do not think they can be relied upon in this class of case. They are too much inclined to be affected by public discussion. We could give instances which have come before us, where we think there have been miscarriages of justice owing to the causes above mentioned. We may further point out that the trial of such cases without jury or assessors was introduced by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

As regards the procedure and the absence of right of appeal, we think it essential that the delay involved in commitment proceedings and appeal be avoided. It is of the utmost importance that punishment or acquittal should be speedy both in order to secure the moral effect which punishment should produce and also to prevent the prolongation of the excitement which the proceedings may set up. Furthermore, the delays involved by commitment proceedings and the double examination of witnesses increase the chance of the witnesses being intimidated, add to the hardships involved in their attendance with the consequence of making them less ready to come forward, and also afford time for them to forget the facts.

We think, however, that there is one important amendment to be made in the procedure. Under the temporary scheme now in operation charges are formulated after the evidence for the prosecution has been closed. In our opinion some expedient must be found for defining the issues and communicating them to the accused a reasonable time before he has to meet or rebut them. We do not apprehend how an accused can deal relevantly either in cross-examination or by preparation of evidence with a case not formulated.

To meet this difficulty we suggest some such scheme as the following. It is a compromise between having no preliminary proceedings and the ordinary full commitment proceedings. We are told that some Special Tribunals have proceeded to some extent on these lines with satisfactory results. It seems quite fair to the accused:—

(a) Commitment proceedings to be abolished in these cases.

(b) Proceedings to start with a detailed written complaint to be drawn up by the Government Prosecutor setting out full particulars of what is intended to be proved against each accused.

(c) The prosecution witnesses to be first examined in chief, but the accused not to be called upon to cross-examine at this stage.

(d) The charge to be framed with regard to such of the accused against whom there is *prima facie* evidence.

(e) The case should be adjourned and the Court should fix the period of adjournment suitable to each case, but such period should not be less than 10 days.

(f) The accused to remain in the "custody of the Court" as opposed to the "custody of the police," or in other words, the Superintendent of the Jail should be under the directions of the Court so far as the accused are concerned. This does not indicate any real change, but perhaps an insertion of a provision of this nature will have the effect of silencing much mischievous criticism.

(g) The police papers will of course be placed before the Court. The Court after going through the papers may, if it thinks right, allow copies of some of these papers to the accused. Of course in this matter the Court will have absolute discretion, and the Court may refuse to allow copies of any of the police papers to the accused.

(h) At the expiry of the period of adjournment the cross-examination of the witnesses and the rest of the trial will proceed.

Composition of Courts.

While, however, we recommend in substance the procedure established under the Defence of India Act, we think the constitution of the tribunals as provided by these Acts should be altered. It seems to us inadvisable that these tribunals should to any extent be composed of persons not already members of the judiciary, but selected by the executive for the purpose of the specific case. Nothing that we have seen suggests that the special tribunals hitherto appointed have been unfair towards the accused, but we think the objections in principle cannot be overlooked. Moreover, as the right of appeal is taken away, the tribunals should be of the highest strength and authority. They should be composed of High Court or Chief Court Judges selected by the head of the Court. It is true that this might mean a grave demand upon these Benches. But, after all, there is no judicial work so important as that with which we are dealing or so imperatively calling for a tribunal of the highest authority. Substitutes can be appointed for the Judges called away, and if there is no power it can be obtained. Substitutes, however, ought not to try these cases.

It has been brought to our attention that the bringing of witnesses to Calcutta or other seats of a High or Chief Court may be attended with inconvenience and may be a source of alarm and confusion to country witnesses. This must arise just as much if the witnesses are brought to such city to attend a special tribunal as at present constituted. If, on the other hand, the three gentlemen composing such tribunal can sit elsewhere than in such city, it seems to us that the three Judges can do so.

A question to which we have given much consideration is whether the accused should be entitled to give evidence on his own behalf in these cases, subject to the consequences now provided by the law of England. This has been found to afford valuable protection to an innocent prisoner, while exposing sham defences and unfounded suggestions.

The principle upon which an accused person cannot at present give evidence is that he is interested and interested persons were incompetent as witnesses by the Common Law in all cases, civil as well as criminal. This incompetency was gradually removed in England until the only remnant of the original rule was the case of a person under criminal trial. The incompetency in this case also was gradually removed as regards one crime after another until in 1898 (61 and 62, Vict. c. 36) it was swept away in all cases by an Act of general application. The change was really the concession of a new facility to prisoners, though doubtless it had its inconveniences for persons really guilty. It was hedged about with important safeguards from the prisoner's point of view of which the following are the most notable:—

(a) he cannot be called except with his own consent;

(b) if called, he cannot be asked questions as to his character, including previous convictions, unless either—

(i) the facts put would be evidence against him in chief, independently of the Act, as showing design or the like, or

(ii) he has given evidence of his own good character or the character of witnesses for the prosecution has been attacked on his behalf.

In other words, there is a special code limiting his examination, and if the principle were introduced in India, the application of sections inconsistent with it, such as section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, would have to be excluded.

The new principle, at first much mistrusted, has been found to work well in England; and in India where, as is so frequently the case, the grave issue arises whether a confession has been improperly extorted, it would seem much more conducive to the discovery of the truth that the accused should be entitled to depose on oath to what has occurred subject to cross-examination than that it should be left to suggestion. And so also as to other issues.

No doubt only an experienced Court should try cases under these conditions in order to make sure that an ignorant prisoner does not misunderstand his position and is not unfairly dealt with. This safeguard is ensured when the cases come before three Judges of the highest rank, and upon the whole we think the provision should be introduced. If it were a question of its general application we should, having regard to the abovementioned considerations, be against it.

A suggestion made to us that the Court should be at liberty to put any question it pleases to an accused, even though he does not tender himself as a witness, is one that we cannot approve of.

Perpetuation of testimony.

If our proposal is accepted that there shall be no commitment proceedings, the re-enactment or retention of section 13 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (XIV of 1908) in its present form will not be appropriate. It is, however, necessary that the object which that section was intended to attain, namely, the protection of important witnesses and the perpetuation of their testimony, should be provided for. We think the statements of dead or absent witnesses made at either of two stages of the investigation should be made available for use by the Court, namely, (1) statements proved to have been made to a police officer not below the rank of Superintendent, where such statements have been recorded by such officer and read over and explained to the person making it and signed by him; (2) statements of witnesses made at the trial and not yet cross-examined upon—the condition making them admissible being in each case the same, namely, the belief of the Court that the death or absence of the deponent has been caused in the interests of the accused.

Other Suggestions.

The Court should have the power, where and so far as they think it advisable in the public interests or for the safety of a witness, to exclude the public or any person from the hearing or any part of it and to prohibit any disclosure of their proceedings or any part of them either wholly or save as authorised by the tribunal, any such disclosure or purported disclosure being dealt with as a contempt of Court. This should not be done as a matter of course, but only where the tribunal is satisfied as to the necessity of it.

It has been pointed out to us that time and expense are sometimes wasted in proving over and over again every time a trial occurs facts not really disputable after the first trial; for instance, the existence of some conspiracy. We think this is an inconvenience attending the observance of sound principles which cannot be infringed No element in the guilt of any person can be allowed to be taken for granted on the strength of proceedings to which he was not a party.

The cases to be tried subject to the provisions above sketched out will be such as are ordered to be so tried by Government, the power to make such orders being limited to certain classes of offences to be named in a schedule. This was the scheme of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, the schedule to which might be adopted.

In all these cases the District Magistrate should be empowered to order investigation. We are informed that this will be the result of clause 37 of the Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill now under consideration. If the abovementioned amendment is not enacted, machinery ought, we think, to be devised for giving such power by special order or otherwise in the cases with which we are immediately concerned. It has been suggested to us that the power should extend to Superintendents or even Inspectors of Police, but we cannot endorse this.

EMERGENCY MEASURES (PREVENTIVE.)

We have been forced to the conclusion that it is necessary, in order to keep the conspiracies already described under control in the future, to provide for the continuance after the expiry of the Defence of India Act (though in the contingent form explained and under important limitation) of some of the powers which that measure introduced in a temporary form. By those means alone has the conspiracy been paralysed for the present, and we are unable to devise any expedient operating according to strict judicial forms which can be relied upon to prevent its reviving, to check it if it does revive, or, in the last resort, to suppress it anew. This will involve some infringement of the rules normally safeguarding the liberty of the subject. We have endeavoured to make that infringement as small as we think possible consistently with the production of an effective scheme.

The possibilities to be provided for range from incipient sedition to incipient anarchy.

The powers at present temporarily possessed by the Government are so far as material for the present purpose to be found in rules 3—7 inclusive and 12 A under the Defence of India Act, 1915. We do not refer for the present to the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, or the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914. . . . . Shortly stated, their effect is to give power to require persons by executive order to remain in any area to be specified or not to enter or remain in any such area, with penalties for breach of such requirement. These orders may be made and served on the person affected, whereupon they become binding upon him, or the person may be arrested without warrant and detained for a period not exceeding in all one month, pending an order of restriction. There is also a power of search under search warrant. It will be observed there is no provision for an examination of the cases of such persons. The decision lies solely with the Local Government. There is also the power of confinement under Regulation III of 1818.

Scope of proposals.

We think that provision ought to be made for calling into operation (in the last resort and subject to safeguards) powers going to the full extent of those above quoted.

But while we feel bound to formulate such a scheme, we think that the whole of it must be subject to the observance of four main principles—

(i) No interference with liberty must be penal in character. Nothing in the nature of conviction can be admitted without trial in strict legal form. If in the supreme interests of the community the liberty of individuals is taken away, an asylum must be provided of a different order from a jail.

(ii) Any interference with liberty must be safeguarded by an inquiry which, though circumstances exclude the possibility of its following forensic forms, must be judicial in the sense that it must be fair and impartial and as adequate as it can be made.

(iii) Every order (which should be made by the Local Government) authorising such interference must recite the holding of such inquiry and declare that, in the opinion of the Local Government, the measures ordered are necessary in the interests of public security.

(iv) The order must be made for a limited time only (say, not exceeding a year) and must be renewable only by a new order (not necessarily a new inquiry) reciting that the renewal is necessary in the interests of public security.

Two grades of powers desirable.

We now proceed to elaborate, but without using drafting language or going into every detail, the scheme we suggest.

We think, as we have already indicated, that the powers to be acquired should be of two grades capable of being called into operation seperately, possibly under different forms of notification.

The first group of powers should be of the following nature:—

(i) to demand security with or without sureties;

(ii) to restrict residence or to require notification of change of residence;

(iii) to require absetention from certain acts, such as engaging in journalism, distributing leaflets or attending meetings;

(iv) to require that the person should periodically report to the police.

The second group of powers should be—

(i) to arrest;

(ii) to search under warrant;

(iii) to confine in non-penal custody.

It is not conceivable that the second group of powers would be called into play without the first. Therefore after arrest and search there would be no objection (if thought sufficient) to making an order under the first group of powers.

An "investigating authority" or "authorities" should be constituted, as to which we shall say more later on.

If the first group of powers is in force the Government before making a final order should be required to refer to the case to the investigating authority. They should, however, have power to make an interim order for a limited time. If the second group is in force, the person might be arrested and kept in custody for a time to be limited before the reference and thereafter pending the reference.

The duty of the investigating authority will be to inquire *in camera* upon any materials which they may think fit and without being bound by rules of evidence. They would send for the person and tell him what is alleged against him and investigate the matter as fairly and adequately as possible in the manner of a domestic tribunal. It would not be necessary to disclose the sources of information, if that would be objectionable from the point of view of other persons. No advocates would be allowwed on either side or witnesses formally examined, nor need the person whose case is under investigation be present during all the inquiry. Should such person indicate that other persons or any other inquiries may throw light on the matter from his point of view, the investigating authority would endeavouur to test the suggestion if it seems relevant and reasonable. At the close of the inquiry the investigating authority would certify their conclusion to the local Government.

It will be noticed that though we have suggested the proceduure to be followed by the investigating authority, we have not yet indicated our view as to what it should inquire into or the nature of its conclusions.

Scope of Investigations.

This seems to us the most difficult of all the matters with which we have had to deal, and yet it is one as to which exactness is imperative. We think what is to be timed at is that the order of restriction or the like should be executive, but on a basis of fact ascertained judicially (in the sense explained) by the investigating authority. If the investing authority are to deal with the question of the order to be made, they acquire power without the responsibility for the results. The executive are responsible for the maintainance of law and order The worst solution of all is that the investigating auhority should recommend and that the executive should be able to disregard the recommendation. If, however, the investigating authority is to confine itself to facts, what is the question of fact to be? The states of fact to be contemplated cannot be reduced to definitions like crimes such as murder and so on. If they could, no list taht can contemplate would cover the ground. Under these circumstances we suggest the following solution. Let the Government propound to the committee in plain language what they suggest the man has done or is doing or is likely to do, and let the authority return in plain language what they find upon the subject. Then let the Government recite that finding in its order and proceed to deal with the man as it thinks necessary. The great object will thus be attained of making it known exactly what is ascertained against the man in fact apart from executive conclusion, but the responsibility for action will still rest solely on the Government. It is for consideration whether the order should not be published.

The nature of the above suggestion explains why we have used the term "Investigating Authority" instead of "Advisory Committee." The use of the latter term seems to condemn one in advance to the embarrassments from which it is the whole object to escape.

If the functions of the investigating authority are such as we have described, the difficulty of its composition is minimised. For an inquiry in judicial spirit into facts knowledge and experience are the requisites. It has been suggested to us that the judicial, the executive and the non-official elements should be represented upon the body or bodies in question. Having indicated the functions which we recommend for the investigating authority, we do not feel that we are driven to give our views as to its exact composition. But we think we may say as based upon the experience gained in the course of our labours that one member should be a non-official Indian selected for his knowledge of the people.

Visiting Committees.

We suggest one more provision to be made in this scheme of preventive measures We think there should be visiting Committees to report upon the condition of persons restricted in residence or in custody This may well vary in different parts of India and possibly in different parts of the different communities. We were much struck by the useful work of this kind that can be done by Committees, woking in very small areas, in the Punjab. Machinery so satisfactory may not be possible elsewhere. The committees appointed must, of course, be persons who are prepared to accept the scheme and work is effectually though sympathetically.

PROVISION FOR EXISTING DANGER.

The scheme above set forth is, as has already been pointed out, designed for emergencies regarded as contingent. The powers involved are therefore to be dormant till the event occurs.

There are, however, a limited class of persons, namely, those who have been involved in the troubles which have been described who constitute a danger not contingent but actual. Special and immediate provision is required for their case.

In the first place, there are a number of persons still at large, such as Rash Behari Basu of the Benares conspiracy case, who, if tried at all, ought to be tried, even if arrested after the Defence of India Act expires, under special provisions. Moreover, further offences may be committed before that time to the authors of which similar considerations apply. On the other hand, it would not be proper to proclaim a province under our scheme merely for the purpose of such particular trials.

Secondly, there are the persons as to whom it can be said without any reasonable doubt that they have been parties to the murders and dacoities which have been narrated in the preceding pages. Many of these are temporarily in custody or under restriction. Some absconding are still at large.

Some, if not most, of these persons are such desperate characters that it is impossible contemplate their automatic release on the expiry of six months from the close of the war. One man recently arrested is undoubtedly guilty of 4 murders and has been concerned in 18 dacoities, of which 5 involve further murders. There are others like him both in custody and at large. Such men are the leaders and organisers of the movement. They are now detained or their arrest is intended under Regulation III of 1818. We do not discuss that measure. It is applicable to many cases not within the scope of our inquiry.

Assuming, however, that it is not desired to continue to deal with these men under the Regulation, we ought to suggest an alternative.

Lastly, it may be that a few of these now merely interned and some of the convicts who will be released may require some control. At any rate it is to be deprecated that the persons interned should have assurance that on the expiry of the Defence of India Act they will at once and all at the same moment be immune from all restriction. They should be liberated gradually.

It seems to us that the simplest device is to provide that in respect of acts committed before the Defence of India Act expires (or an earlier date if prefered) and danger apprehended by reason of such acts in the future it should be lawful to proceed against any person under any of the provisions which we have outlined without any notification. In other words, the new law is to be deemed to be operative for that purpose immediately.

NET RESULT OF PROPOSALS.

The short result of the whole is that we suggest a scheme under which past and (say) war-time matters are immediately provided for, subject to which all special powers become dormant till there is a notification. It will be observed, for the purposes of drafting, that this is not the same thing as providing a scheme to be in force (say) only during the war but capable of revival afterwards upon notification. The division in time applies not with reference to the whole operation of the enactment but with reference to the occurence of the subject-matter.

MR. ASAF ALI'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

clusion of the case for the Crown.

"PURELY AN EXECUTIVE ACT."

Mr. Davar: May I have a look at it? The book was handed over to Mr. Davar who, after reading it, said: This is purely an executive act of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Magistrate: Which, I, as a Magistrate, subordinate to them, am bound to obey.

Mr. Davar: Which I am afraid as counsel for the accused, I must say, does not bind me. Do you wish me to cite authorities of other High Courts?

Magistrate: Do as you like.

Mr. Davar: If you like I shall take you through these authorities to see the reasoning contained in them.

Public Prosecutor: I may say here that this is a ruling of the Chief Court and that you are bound to follow the rulings of the Chief Court.

AUTHORITIES OF OTHER HIGH COURTS.

Mr. Davar: I do not propose to take up your time, but I do not propose to take up on the other side to say when I go to a superior authority that the magistrate's attention was not drawn to the authorities of other high Courts. This is the reason why I propose to cite these authorities. If you wish I will give the reference or cite them now. The first case is in Calcutta. page 455 (reads.)

Magistrate: It is in 1887. I do not like to give my serious attention to a foreign ruling of 1887, it is absolutely useless.

Mr. Davar: It is absolutely useless!

Magistrate: Yes, absolutely useless; any ruling before 1900 would be.

Mr. Davar: Very well, the next case is in 29 Cal. p. 200 and there is another in 33 Cal. pp. 1,187 and it is a case of 1906, which comes within the time-limit of your Worship's ruling. (reads the head note). The next case is in 24 Punjab Law Reporter appp. 84. That is a volume of 1904. The case in 29 pp. 211 was next handed over to the magistrate.

"NOT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE BUT BEFORE A SESSIONS JUDGE."

Magistrate (after reading): This case does not refer to a case before the magistrate, it is a case before the sessions judge. There is obviously a great difference between a court of sessions and a magistrate's court.

Mr. Davar: The section does not make any difference at all between the two courts.

Magistrate: In this case the sessions judge went on and convicted the accused without giving any opportunity to the accused to move for a transfer. The Punjab Chief Court instructions are to record the prosecution evidence and then to await the orders passed on the application.

Mr. Davar: All that I am concerned with is the ruling of the High Courts, which says that when an accused asks for a postponement at the beginning of the trial to move for a transfer, it shall be granted. There are various other cases reported in the Calcutta Weekly Notes (quoting other cases as well.).

Public Prosecutor: In reply to my friend's argument I have already referred you to 254 of the Punjab Law Reporter of 1912 which clearly lays down that the court shall record the prosecution evidence. Then you have 113 of 1908 laying down that the subordinate courts are bound by the Chief Court rulings. The position is simple and I submit on the authorities, that the case must proceed.

"NO APPLICATION, ONLY VERBAL."

Mr. Davar: Before you proceed with this application?

Magistrate: I have no application here before me, it is purely verbal.

Mr. Davar: Yes, it is verbal. It is necessary that I should give the court in detail my reasons for this transfer and the reasons are very important so far as the accused is concerned. Mr. Asaf Ali is a Barrister of this court of some standing and is a well-known man in Delhi and consistently with the traditions of that profession which contain more than half its members as politicians and parliamentarians, he is a politician.

Magistrate (interrupting): Is this not an address on the subject of transfer?

Mr. Davar: No I am giving my reasons for this application. Some of his utterances were objected to by the authorities. I am not concerned with that at all. Whether they were right or wrong, the result of this trial will show the proceedings under the Defence of India Act were drawn up, Mr. Asaf Ali was arrested and taken before Mr. Beadon, District Magistrate of Delhi. I have certain objection to make as to the initiation of the proceedings, but they can be made at the trial.

Magistrate: You are at present giving your grounds for the transfer, there will not be any harm if the prosecution evidence is recorded now.

Mr. Davar: There may be considerable expense to the accused. It means two trials to him and not one. It is a matter of great hardship to have two trials. It is the expediency of the application more than the mere form that I ask your Worship to take into consideration. The expediency is greater in view of the fact that grossly indiscreet instructions were laid down for you by a gentleman in a judicial position superior to this court and you may treat those instructions either with the consideration or contempt which they command.

Magistrate (interrupting): I cannot allow you to animadvert on the conduct of my superior officer.

Mr. Davar: I am saying this on the ground of the transfer. It is a matter of great importance and I say that on the face of these remarks, there is no doubt that any High Court will transfer the case. That means two trials. This point I wish to bring prominently before you, for it may not be said hereafter that your attention was not drawn to the hardship. I am therefore labouring to show that, as the trial proceeds the prejudice is bound to increase. Your Worship has to consider, just as much as you would consider the convenience of the Crown, the convenience of the subject and the freedom of right he demands under the British administration.

APPLICATION REJECTED

The Magistrate then wrote out his orders and said: I reject the application for an immediate adjournment and I inform the accused that, if he wishes to apply to a superior court for a transfer of his case, he should make that application with due expedition. In the meantime, the case would proceed up to the conclusion of the case for the Crown and the Magistrate then asked the Public Prosecutor to indicate roughly the nature of his evidence.

(Continued from Column 6.)

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Public Prosecutor: My evidence is divided into two parts. First, I shall prove that a notice was served on Mr. Asaf Ali not to address public meetings and secondly, that Mr. Asaf Ali addressed a public meeting held on the 16th June. A question may be raised whether it was a public meeting, but that will have to be decided on the evidence and since Mr. Asaf Ali disobeyed the Chief Commissioner's orders under the rules, that disobedience is punishable.

The Public Prosecutor then called his evidence.

MR. ASAF ALI QUESTIONED.

Magistrate: I now propose to put a few questions to the accused. Mr. Asaf Ali, you are a barrister at Delhi, are you?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive this notice (shown exibit P. A)?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you receive it?

A.—On the 12th June.

Q.—It is marked 12th December.

A.—It should be 12th June. It is a clerical error.

Q.—Did you subsequently on June 16th address a meeting in Lackminarain Dharamsala at Delhi?

A.—I am afraid I am not prepared to make any statement, because I am advised to reserve my statement. All I am prepared to say at present is that I have not disobeyed the directions of the Chief Commissioner contained in that order.

Q.—You do not wish to make any further statement?

A.—I reserve my statement.

DISCUSSION ABOUT DATE OF NEXT HEARING.

Magistrate: I shall now fix a date.

Mr. Davar: I ask your Worship to give me sufficient time.

Magistrate: The amount of time to be given.

Mr. Davar: The first thing I like to have, is the notice of the statement recorded today and certified copies of orders. To this I shall have to append various documents and if I have to go to the Government of India they will have to be printed. Under these circumstances will your Worship fix anything near a month.

Magistrate: It seems to me to be excessive. Mr. Suraj Narain, do you know what documents are necessary for an application for transfer?

Public Prosecutor: The order of Colonel Beadon, the complaint and your Honour's order proceeding with the case. That is all that is required. For their own help they may put in anything they like..

Magistrate: How quickly are these things taken up in a Chief Court?

Public Prosecutor: The Chief Court treats these applications as urgent and they are taken up within three or four days on the *kachha* side.

Magistrate: I want to give a date not unduly long, but I must give sufficient time for them to apply.

Public Prosecutor: So far as the Chief Court is concerned 15 days are quite enough; so far as the Governor-General is concerned I do not know anything.

Mr. Davar: I do not want to be here asking for an adjournment, but may be driven to apply to the Government of India.

Magistrate: I am going to give a date on the assumption that the matter will be decided by the Chief Court and applications for transfer to the Government of India are so out of the ordinary that I do not know anything about them.

Mr. Davar: Anyhow, your Worship will note that I am asking for a month.

Magistrate: On the assumption that I give a fortnight, can you say any date that will suit, 31st July or 1st August? I shall note that I consider a month excessive.

Public Prosecutor: 2nd August will suit me.

Mr. Davar: If you give the 5th August, Monday, it will give us time to travel.

5TH AUGUST FIXED.

Magistrate: It is very much further. I like to finish this case within a week. Still we shall say Monday, the 5th, and it is clearly understood that if I do not get an order by that date from a competent authority directing me to stop the proceedings I shall proceed with the trial.

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.

JUNE NUMBER.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE DOMINIONS. By "Politicus."
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THE HISTORY OF BENGALI LITERATURE. By Mr. Hari Pada Ghosal, M.A.
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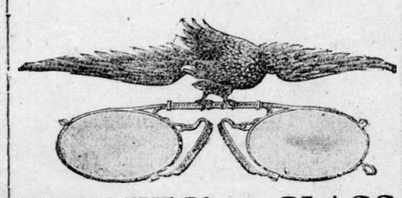

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

AHMEDABAD RAILWAY CASES.

POTENTIAL VALUE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Hayward.)

Jivanlal Varajrai (Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ahmedabad Ginning Company) v. The Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

These were fourteen consolidated appeals against the decision of Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad. The Assistant Judge passed different awards in different cases; and against those awards the present appeals were preferred.

The claimant, Jivanlal Varajlal, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ahmedabad Sarangpur Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, prayed for five acres and five gunthas in Sherkotda, i.e., 24,600 square yards, at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per square yard and Rs. 5,272 for the well. He alleged that his land had been purchased for a ginning factory and had been leased to the Ahmedabad Fine Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited. The land was not less valuable than S. Nos. 17 and 18 of Sherkotda acquired through a broker in 1910-12 at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard. The lands in Sherkotda could not be valued on the basis of lands in Rajpurhispur. Survey No. 48 had no analogy for valuation purposes to claimant's land; his land was near the Kankaria Station. In 1908 the Mamlatdar of Daskroi had recommended that the claimant's land be purchased at Rs. 2 per square yard. The Assistant Collector had ignored the Government valuation of Rs. 5,000 per acre. The award was very inadequate. By Government Notification No. 6054, dated 30th June, 1914, the claimant's land with a well and trees was acquired for an engine shed. The award is for Rs. 9,740 for land, Rs. 660 for the well, Rs. 8 for the trees and Rs. 50 for the crop and Rs. 1-559-14-2 for 15 per cent.

The Assistant Judge observed that the evidence of the claimants consisted of sale deeds, leases, accounts, awards in previous acquisitions and oral testimony. The opponent's evidence consisted of sale deeds, auction sale and oral evidence. The rise in prices was admitted by both sides, but the opponent's pleader explained the high award and lower price in the sale deeds on the ground of fraud. He held that fraud was not proved. The claimants laid great stress on probable user and potential value of the acquired lands and relied on Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. VI, p. 35. It was just possible that the previous awards set a high value on the probable user, a potential factor. Hudson on Compensation, Vol. II says, "for potential value the umpire is not to give its full value as if the things in prospect were actually accomplished, but to give the enhanced value, what it would sell to a willing purchaser for, in consequence of its having these additional advantages. What proportion of this contingent value he should give, was a matter he must deduce from the witnesses, his observation of the ground, and his own general knowledge of the capabilities of the localities and their surrounding neighbourhood. Justice Hayward in delivering the judgment observed that these were fourteen appeals from awards by the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad and staff quarters in connection with the related to lands acquired for an Engine shed under the Land Acquisition Act. The appeals Kankaria Goods Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the outskirts of the City of Ahmedabad. The lands were all agricultural lands assessed at about Rs. 10 per acre and were situated with one exception opposite the Kankaria Goods Station to the East of the Railway. They consisted of several survey numbers of the village of Sherkotda, of the village of Raipur Hirpur and of the village of Khokhra Mehemdabad. The survey numbers of the village of Sherkotda were practically within the district covered by mills and chawls. There had admittedly been no extension within recent years of the district covered by mills and chawls, but the value of lands in the neighbourhood as potential building sites had no doubt been increased more to the North and less to the South by the opening in 1911 of the Kankaria Goods Station, and allowance must be in fixing the prices of those lands acquired in 1914 for their increased values as potential building sites for the extension to the south-east of the city of Ahmedabad. The lands were as already stated agricultural lands. The previous sales of these and adjoining lands showed that prices varied from annas 7 per square yard for land to the north to a few pies per square yard for lands to the south between the years 1905 and 1911. His lordship after dicussing the general arguments advanced in those different appeals considered the particular arguments adduced in support of each appeal. The first appeal No. 265 of 1915 related to survey Nos. 40 and 42 of Sherkotda measuring in aggregate 5 acres, 5 gunthas. No. 40 adjoined the last two numbers to the east and No 42 was to the south on the main road dividing Sherkoda from Rajpur Haripur. The price was fixed at annas 6 per square yard by the acquiring officer. Annas 11 was awarded by the Assistant Judge. Re. 1-8 was claimed in appeal. Counsel Mr. Thakore for the appellant had argued that the numbers were well situated on public roads would be useful for the appellants ginning factory adjoining the number on the north. Counsel Mr. Coyajee for the respondent had however pointed out that no ginning factory had hitherto required the use of so much land and that the adjoining factory had for the last twenty years been leased as a spinning mill and the lease did not expire till November 1918. There Lordships must confirm the award of annas 11. Survey No. 40 would appear to be somewhat better situated than No. 37 and No. 42, letter than No. 37/2 but annas 11 had been shown in discussing general arguments to be a liberal rate as awarded by the Assistant Judge.

Their Lordships must accordingly dismiss all the appeals with cost except the first appeal No. 231 of 1915. The award in this must be modified as stated and fifteen per cent. allowed on the additional amount so granted under Section 23 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act. Interest at 6 per cent allowed on the excess amount awarded.

Mr. Dhirajlal K. Thakore with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for appellant.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Government of Bombay.

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INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

REOPENING OF ENLISTMENT SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Government of India have sanctioned the reopening of enlistment of persons, other than European British subjects, in the Indian Defence Force.

The sanctioned establishment of the Calcutta 4th Infantry, which takes recruits from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam is 10,000 men. Last year 1,258 applications to join the battalion were received, but only 200 men actually enrolled and only 99 appeared for preliminary training. These figures do not however, include the Calcutta University Corps and the Bengali Light Horse. For the former, there were 1,099 applicants, of whom 511 were enrolled.

The Indian Defence Force is essentially a Citizen Force and its primary use will be to support the civil power in the event of internal disorder. This duty will fall upon the European and Indian units alike, but as soon as a suitable strength has been reached, and requisite degree of efficiency has been developed, it is intended to assign to the Indian units a definite roll in the defence of the country. The Government of India accordingly desire that sanctioned units should be recruited to their full establishment as soon as possible, so that immediate progress may be made with the training required to fit them for their duties. If the Indian portion of the Indian Defence Force is to be of real value in the present emergency, it is essential that the units already formed should be rapidly completed. The response hitherto made in Bengal to the opportunity offered to young Indians to join the Indian Defence Force has been disappointing. Approximately, 900 men are required to bring the Calcutta Battalion up to its full strength. In view of the desire, expressed in many quarters for opportunities of sharing in the defence of the country, it is believed that the required number can be obtained without interfering with recruitment for the regular army. The communique also gives details regarding persons eligible, the procedure and training.

MR. TEGART OF BENGAL POLICE AND HIS LEAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Bengal Government have issued the following press communiqué:—In view of the various comments which have appeared in certain newspapers and which are likely to lead to misapprehension as to the circumstances in which Mr. C. A. Tegart, C.I.E., of the Bengal Police has recently proceeded on leave, it is explained that Mr. Tegart, who had enjoyed no leave for four and a half years was granted leave for one year in July 1917. From this he was recalled in November 1917 against his personal wishes, to assist in the presentation of evidence before the Rowlatt Committee. That enquiry having been completed, Mr. Tegart applied to be allowed to resume his interrupted leave and permission has been given to him to do so.

TWO TIGER CUBS BORN IN CAPTIVITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 18.

The Rangoon Zoo now possesses two tiger cubs, ten days old, believed to be the first born in captivity in the East. Both parents were presented to the Zoo four years ago as cubs. Previous attempts by Dr. Sen in Calcutta and Rangoon had failed. He is also attempting to cross a black panther and leopard.

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THE AFFAIRS OF SIND BANK.

LIQUIDATORS' APPLICATION FOR ENQUIRY.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 18.

The Liquidators of the Sind Bank, Limited, are applying to the High Court Bench of the Judicial Commissioners' Court for an enquiry into the conduct of the Directors and Managers of the Bank and for an order to compel them jointly or severally to pay Rs. 5,02,575, being the loss suffered by the Bank on account of gross negligence and breach of trust. The Directors are twelve in number and include the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri, Professor Shahani, Acting Principal of the Sind College, Mir Ghulamshah Talpur, the Zemindar of the Hyderabad district, Mr. Yusufali Alibhoy and other well-known men of Hyderabad.

CARTE BLANCHE TO GENERAL MANAGER.

It is alleged that the Directors in breach of their duty and of the trust reposed in them neglected to exercise any supervision or control over the funds and property of the Bank or over the Managing Director and General Manager, who apparently was given *carte blanche* to do what he liked with the funds of the Bank. The Managers and officers appointed to work in the head office and various branches of the Bank from time to time, including the General Manager, were incompetent men without the slightest qualifications to be Managers of any Bank worth the name. Included among them was a son of Mr. Tahilram, General Manager, who was appointed Manager of Hyderabad, Karachi and Bombay offices, while he was a student in the college, another being Mr. Pitamberdas Valabhdas, who had failed in business more than once. In fact the management was such that it invited fraud.

It is also alleged that on account of absolute lack of supervision and extremely incompetent management the General Manager, left without any check or control, was able to waste and misapply the Bank's money. He acted in a grossly negligent manner in advancing imprudent loans to all and sundry people without any security whatever and without even caring to know who his customers were or what was their position in life. In many cases bills, which he discounted or hundis which he took as sole security for advances made, were insufficiently stamped. In some cases hundis were executed by persons who could not be identified by the General Manager or any of his assistants. That as the Directors did not exercise any control or supervision over the General Manager, he in his turn could exercise absolutely no control over his subordinates, who took the fullest advantage of his incompetence to commit frauds upon the Bank, that as a result of imprudent funds and utterly reckless investment the Bank has suffered a loss of Rs. 1,33,030-12-2. That in clearing and forwarding business of the Bank the management advanced Rs. 61,912-15-8, every pie of which has been lost. All this money is supposed and is actually stated in books to have been advanced against goods which the Bank had to clear and forward, but when applicants took over charge not a particle was handed over to them nor could any explanation be given as to what became of the goods.

"FIVE FALSE BALANCE SHEETS."

That from time to time the Bank issued five balance sheets of its periodical accounts and statements of profit and loss which were all falsely made up to show profit each time, whereas as a matter of fact the Bank made no real profit; but what was shown as profit was mostly paper interest added every month in the accounts of its customers which has never been realised. That the balance sheets contained false and misleading statements, calculated to deceive investing public, as well as the Bank's creditors and contributors. That the balance sheets contained false statements showing that nothing was due from any director of the Bank, whereas more than one director owed substantial sums at the time of the publication of each balance sheet. That on account of such false and misleading statements of profit and loss in accounts, the Directors from time to time sanctioned payment of dividends to shareholders of the Bank and accordingly a sum of Rs. 7,722 had from time to time been made available for payment in the shape of dividends, but had been paid not out of any profits made by the Bank, but out of its capital.

LALA HARKISHENLAL AND PEOPLES' BANK.

FORMER TO APPEAL AGAINST DECREE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 18.

Mr. Dignasse, Official Liquidator of the Peoples and Amritsar Banks, some time ago had filed applications against Mr. Harkishen Lal, late managing-director of the two banks, for recovery of Rs. 30,44,000, including interest, due to the two banks by Mr. Harkishen Lal. The latter in his defence had pleaded certain arrangements under which he was remitted the interest and was allowed to pay the amount by instalments. After hearing the evidence and agreements, Mr. Justice Broadway passed a decree or payment order for the full amount, rejecting Mr. Harkishen Lal's prayer for remission of the interest and payment by instalments on the ground, that Mr. Harkishen Lal was not entitled to any consideration as he had only paid a little over Rs. 100,000 in four years, and directed that the amount be paid forthwith.

After this decree Mr. Dignasse made an application before the Insolvency Court of Lahore, praying that in as much as Mr. Harkishen Lal had been transferring the whole of his property with a view to defeat or delay payments to the creditor banks he might be adjudged an insolvent. This application comes off for hearing on July 25. But as the papers in connection with Mr. Harkishen Lal are in the Chief Court, Mr. Dignasse has put in an application before Mr. Justice Broadway to transfer the insolvency proceedings pending in the Insolvency Court to his own file as a matter of convenience.

Mr. Harkishen Lal, in a letter to the press, and also to the Liquidator has signified his intention to appeal against the decree and to contest Insolvency proceedings, which he describes as "vexatious and illegal and running counter to previous arrangements between the parties." He also asserts that his property and holdings are sufficient to meet his liabilities in full.

TREATMENT OF MEN ON FURLOUGH FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have a few comments to pass on the treatment of men, who are on leave from Mespot, who have done their share and others as well, of fighting and hardship. For a start, the journey down the line in Messo, you are chased and pushed about all over the shop, put in a rest camp and never see any rations till you leave again. On arriving Bombay you are given a book of instructions of places and accommodation to go to, and when you get to the R.A. leave camp, Kirkee, you are asked where you would like to go to on furlough. After stating the required place you are told to wait for some time. In the mean time you are doing duties of all kind, fire picquets in general. Well, after waiting for about a fortnight, you are told to parade at the office and given what they call a station leave (Kirkee and Poona perhaps) for a couple of weeks, in the meantime doing all parades. I think this should be brought to the higher authorities, to see further into this matter. And then we come to the camp and messing in the camp is the most disgraceful and disarranged show possible. The tents are only slung up and the least gush of wind down they come. Sweepers are employed to keep these tents cleaned (sometimes); after doing so they look for *bukseesh* and tell you they are not ordered to sweep the inside of the tents. Now we come to the messing. Yes sir it is a shame to think of charging us 4½ annas for our own regimental rations. The only extra one can account for is ½ anna butter a day (some days). I have been soldiering in India for nine years during peace time. I have done nearly three years in Messo, but never have experienced a more badly managed show than the Kirkee leave camp. Yes, these books they issued us at Bombay about Category A men are allowed to go to any of the places mentioned in the book. I am a class A man myself and was not allowed to go anywhere, only Kirkee and Poona.

Do you think it fair, sir, for us men who have been kept in a place like Messo, for just on three years thinking of coming on furlough to have a good time and get treated like this? I saw in the paper the other day of the way the civil population were trying to sit on a poor unfortunate soldier who happened to have a little drop too much to drink in Bombay. Are these people aware that that Tommy has been doing his bit for his King and country for the last three years. Do you think it right sir; are we not throwing our lives away daily for their safety? If it was not for a few of our English ladies who we have out here, to take a little bit of notice and care of us, the life of a soldier in India would not be worth living. If this war was to last another ten years, I will never take another furlough to India on the present conditions.

—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO HAS HAD SOME."

ORGANISATION OF CHARITIES.

The Central Publicity Board has issued the following:—

For some time it has been felt that there is need for a central organisation to prevent the overlapping of War Charities and to see so far as is possible that non-war charities do not suffer on account of the War. At the suggestion of his Excellency the Viceroy, who has consented to become Patron of the movement, it has been decided to form for this purpose at the headquarters of the Government of India, a "Charity Organisation Board."

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REFORMS IN INDIA.

Are you interested in the question of Indian Reforms? These, as you know, will surely come but to deserve reforms, to merit participation in self-government and self-management the people of the country must see that they are able to take an active part in the development of the numerous industries in his land and not leave it to men from other countries. Practical training of a sort can be had here, the difficulty lies with ambitious men, who are unable to go to Europe or America, in getting the necessary THEORETICAL TRAINING here. This however, can be supplied by the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS of London IN YOUR OWN HOME and IN YOUR SPARE TIME at a moderate cost. If YOU are ambitious therefore and wish to help in the aggrandisement of your country you have no excuse for sitting idle, but should forthwith apply for a training in any of the following courses:—

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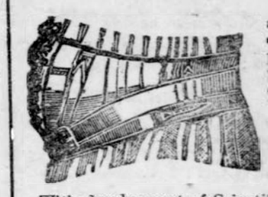

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GLIMPSES OF MESPOT.

THE FLIGHT OF THE TURK

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following has been received from Reuter's special correspondent in Mesopotamia:—

It was like the Turk to blow up the Church at Kirkuk. It was a mere shell of a building without a roof, and it had been used as a cemetery; but it dated from the fourth century and was the only monument of historical interest in the place dedicated to the martyrs whose fortitude under persecution persuaded Yezdigird to become a Christian. The Turks used the place as an ammunition dump and blew it up the night they left Kirkuk though there were German graves in it.

The Turk has not yet repaired the ravage of his ancestor Hulagu. It is a long time since the sacking of Baghdad, but he is still a destroyer though the ravages are associated with him more often come of neglect. The blight where he governs is as certain as famine after drought. In Mesopotamia a comparison of the present with the past proves him the greatest sterilising agent the world has known. Every ancient embankment where ran some fertising canal, every relic of the civilised generations that preceded him, every barren treeless acre on the Tigris bank is a reproach to him.

BUDGET WITHOUT EXPENDITURE!

One has always known that territories subject to the Osmanli lie dead under his hand, and a year or two in Mesopotamia has given us some insight into the cause of the decay. The Turk is a Providence for himself only, and that only for the hour. An Ottoman Governor of a province that nature intended to be fruitful is like a greedy hungry and irresponsible child left in charge of the jam cupboard and pantry—mere appetite without prevision. There is an authentic tale of a Turkish administrator in Syria who boasted that his budget showed no expenditure at all; it consisted entirely of receipts. All the officials from the Mutasarrif down drew no pay but lived on questionable perquisites, while repairs, maintenance, public works were simply neglected. In Mesopotamia the Turkish system was to farm out districts to the Sheikhs. A Sheikh would offer such and such a sum for the land watered by a certain canal and its affluents. The purchaser was given no security of tenure and so was not encouraged to effect improvements. The high rates forced him to grind down the cultivator. The system was as vicious politically as it was economically, for the Turkish Government ruled by dividing, rousing the hostility of one Sheikh against another by making them bid for each others' districts.

Patronage was one of the most valuable sources of a Wali's income. The revenue officials received a nominal salary. Their aim was to enrich themselves, to remit as much money as possible to Constantinople and to invest as little as possible in public works and agricultural development. In Mesopotamia owing to the effects of continual misgovernment and the lack of control of irrigation the area cultivated and the yield harvested varied from year to year. Thus there crept in the evil of the fluctuating assessment. The assessor took just as much as he thought he could exact and was indifferent whether the *Fellah* was left a living wage. The natural consequence of the system was to discourage outlay and initiative. It amounted to a tax on improvements as the cultivator experimented at his own risk; he was out of pocket if he failed, whereas the greater part of his profits were absorbed in revenue if he succeeded.

MAHMOUD EFFENDI'S "MARVEL."

The stock in trade of the successful assessor was optimism—a high appreciation of the value of crops. It was a fluent and not a stable optimism and the assessor was open to disillusionment at a price. Mahmoud Effendi visiting the fields of the cultivator, Ali Ibn Hussein, would hold up his hands in wonder. "Marvellous" he would exclaim "I have never seen better crops in my life" —a yield of 400—to the hectare at least."

The cultivator would receive this compliment with a dry face "alas, not 40", he would protest.

After a little discussion profitable to the assessor the difference between 400 and 40 might be reduced in favour of the cultivator. The assessor might even be induced to write down 40 in his book if the cultivator was prepared to pay; but the price of depreciation would not leave much in hand for the payment of the modest tax. Nor could Ali Ibn Hussein evade the revenue collector. If he were slow in paying his dues a body of mounted gendarmerie would be sent to stay with him and he would have to feed these guests and their horses until it was borne in on him that it was cheaper to pay.

CONSERVATIVE WITHOUT CONSERVATION.

The Turk has no idea of maintenance. He is a conservative without the art of conservation. He is pleased with expensive civilised toys, but as quick to forget and neglect them as a child. Thus for mechanics and aviators he is largely dependent on the Hun. He will order the most up-to-date medical appliances and leave them to rust in his hospitals where the patients are lying in the most filthy and insanitary surroundings with their wounds septic and undressed. We had an example of this the other day in the field ambulance at Haditha which we entered the morning after the enemy had abandoned it. The Turk in his character of destroyer is fond of felling trees, but he never plants them. I hear the neighbourhood of Erzerum has been deforested within a radius of forty miles. Possibly under a happier regime there might have been shade along the banks of the Tigris from Basrah to Baghdad.

You would think sterilization was a cult with the Turk. The Ottoman Government have evolved an excellent and elaborate agricultural system on paper, but in practice it doesn't work. It is the same with education. It was found upon investigation that many of the schools referred to in the files of the department existed only on the map. Baghdad, a city with a population of over 200,000 boasted only of four Government school buildings. As for instruction, the attempt to suppress the indigenous Arabic with its traditions of culture and learning and to introduce Turkish in its place was in keeping with the general policy of blight. Turkish too was the language of the Law Courts though it was a tongue not understood by the mass of the population. The Judicial system, like the Revenue and Educational was excellent on paper but in fact the salaries paid to the judges and the subordinate staff were so inadequate that the best men were not attracted and it was impossible for a decent standard of honesty and efficiency to be maintained.

BRITISH SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

Some idea of the difficulties of the present civil administration may be gathered from this summary of the shortcomings of our predecessors. There are exceptional Turks of course, and genuine reformers, but I do not think that those who know the Osmanli best will consider this statement of his administrative deficiencies exaggerated. The cleansing of the Auhean stable, so far as it had been carried, promises a clean sweep. We began with the introduction of an honest tax-collecting system. This meant the ascertaining and definition of the rights of the labourer, tenant, landowner, and State—no easy inquiry. At the same time the Revenue Board were busy with the resuscitation of agriculture, with what success the green crops from Samawa to Hilleh on the Euphrates and the blossoming of the desert around Baghdad bear daily witness. The removal of administrative blight is not so capable of evidence, but our work in that direction is keeping pace with the physical cultivation of the country. A system of civil justice has been established based on existing organisations and traditions, so far as they are sound, and largely employing native agency. Problems of administrative reform offer a happy escape from the business of destruction in which the greater part of the mankind is engaged. It is early yet to guage what we have been able to do for the people, but it is a comforting thought that even allowing a large margin for mistakes, we must have done more in a couple of years than Turkish reformers have accomplished in a century. We could not have done less.

SEPOY-MOPLAH RIOT AT CANNANORE.

A SEPOY TAKEN PRISONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Puly 16.

The details of a riot at Cannanore, on last Saturday evening, between the sepoys and the moplahs of the old town show that the affray originated in a dispute between a few sepoys and some fishermongers over the price of a fish. The sepoys, being worsted in this dispute, ran back to their barracks and returned with a number of their comrades. A fight then ensued in the course of which several persons were injured on both sides. During the rioting, the moplahs made one of the sepoys prisoner. The police and other officials arrived on the scene as promptly as possible and succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Several arrests have been made.

Your baby's health is to precious to be experimented with

Every day he is given a food that fails to nourish him is a day of starvation, and leads to indigestion, weakness, and wasting. It takes weeks, sometimes months, to get a wrongly-fed baby back to good health, and whilst one food after another is tried, baby gets weaker and weaker, and the mother is consumed with perpetual anxiety and worry.

That is why the breast-fed baby is so fortunate; if the mother is healthy and the breast-milk is plentiful and rich enough to satisfy him, he rarely has a set-back.

Nearly every mother can feed her baby, now that she has Glaxo to help her; for, if the breast-milk is absent, a mother need not give up all hope until she has tried taking Glaxo herself regularly for a time. The Glaxo should be made rich and strong, and she should take a cupful or two every day. Or she can have milk puddings made with Glaxo.

If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

Glaxo can be given in turn with or take the place of breast-milk, because it is not an artificial food—there is nothing artificial about it—it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. Glaxo is in dry form, because the superfluous water (the germ-carrier of milk) has been driven off by the Glaxo process, which prevents the risk of milk-borne disease, and makes the nourishing curd of the milk easily and quickly digestible by every baby from birth.

Doctors and nurses recommend Glaxo as a complete food for baby because they know it is the purest form of milk obtainable, and because it is free from all risk of milk-conveyed tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and other milk-borne diseases.

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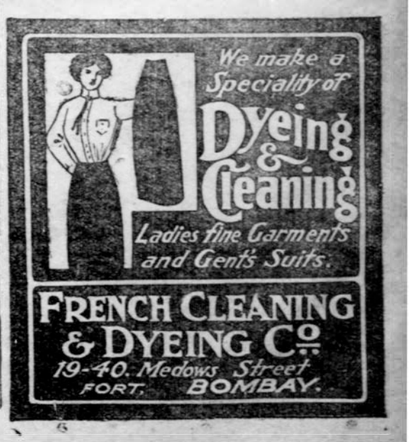
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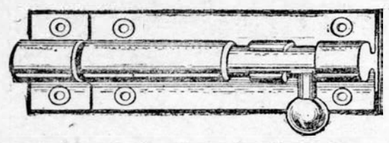

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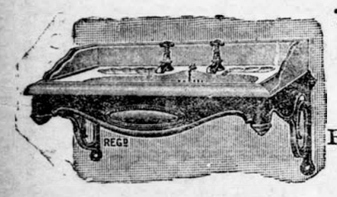

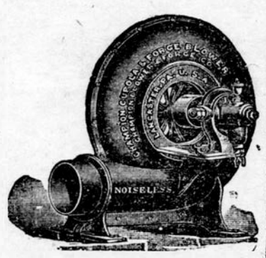

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Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Additional Clergy Society. Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road. —7 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) —Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy: Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

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St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher Mr. T. H. Sheriff. 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. Garland

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. I. 10 a.m., Morning Service Preacher, Rev. A. Garland. 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 Sheriff, Subject "Cloak or Sword?" Anthem: "The Radiant Moon."

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Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe, English Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School, 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

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Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

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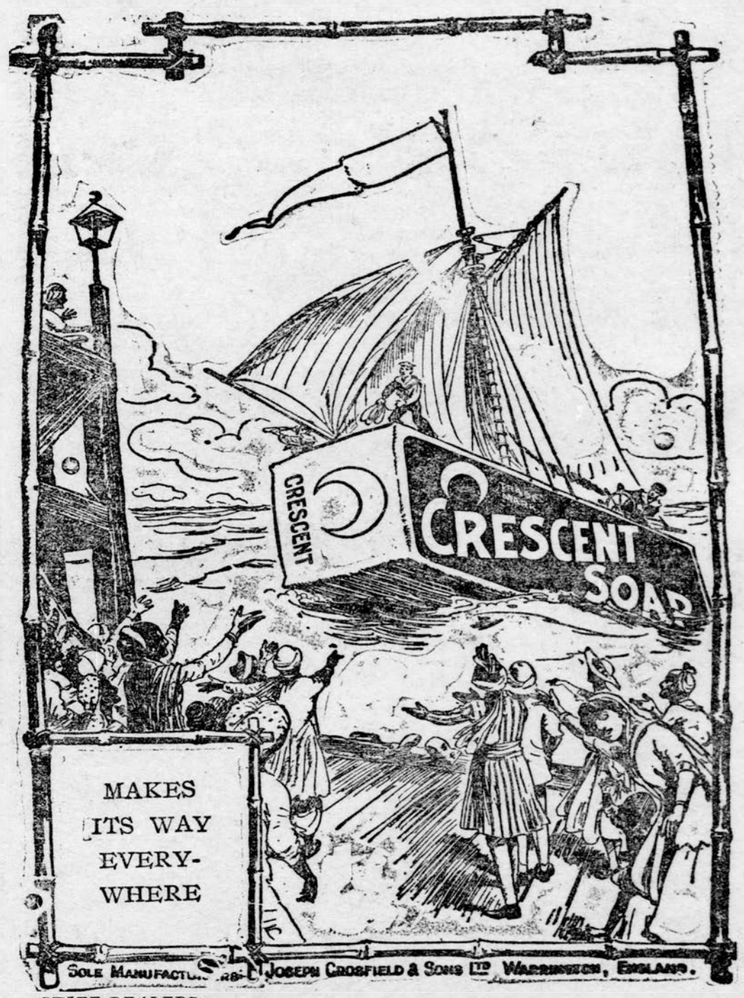

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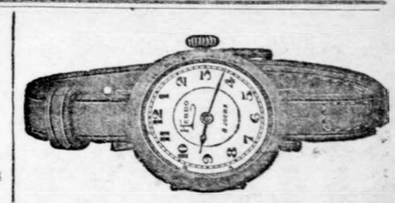

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Description of Exhibits at Textile Exposition, New York, U.S.A.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., Inc., New York, were represented by means of a large and comprehensive exhibit of the various types of dyes which are now regularly manufactured at both the Brooklyn and Buffalo plants, together with a display of some of the more important raw materials which are made use of in the fabrication of dye-stuffs and which are produced at the Marcus Hook works. They showed a series of about 130 large size product samples of dyestuffs actually made in America from American raw materials and intermediates. Interest was added to this product sample display by means of dyed fabrics of various kinds, including woven fabrics, hats, knitted goods, stockings, silk ribbons and shoddy, all dyed with colors produced by the National. This textile display showed the interest that American textile manufacturers and American dyers have manifested towards domestic produced colors and illustrated most forcefully that every shade required by the trade or demanded by fashion can be produced at will with American-made colors. A very interesting display consisted of a working unit of a colorist's laboratory. Skilled operators made comparative dyeings on cotton, wool, and other materials of American versus German dyes, which still further demonstrated the fact that American-made dyes are the equal in shade and strength of those types against which they were tested and which were formerly imported. A most important feature of the display was a series of dyeings of some fifty Nationals colors alongside of dyeings of the same class of colors of German manufacture. These dyeings of American and German colors of the same class have been subjected to the same practical tests of fulling, scouring and exposure to light and weather, and illustrated more fully perhaps than has at any time heretofore been attempted the exact status of dyes of American manufacture. This part of the exhibit was most carefully prepared and when studied by dyers, colorists and textile designers with the knowledge of their several research departments, it was recognised that the promises of the National are gradually being fulfilled and within a reasonable time National colors will form an adequate and comprehensive line suitable for every phase of textile coloring. (*Textile World Journal.*)

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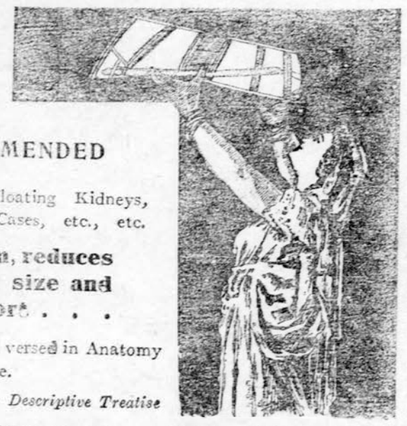

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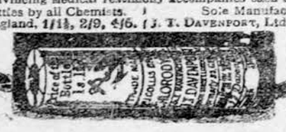

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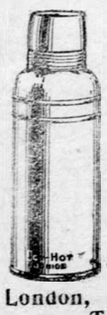

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